Next Week—PICTURES OF GALVESTON DISASTER

COLLIER'S

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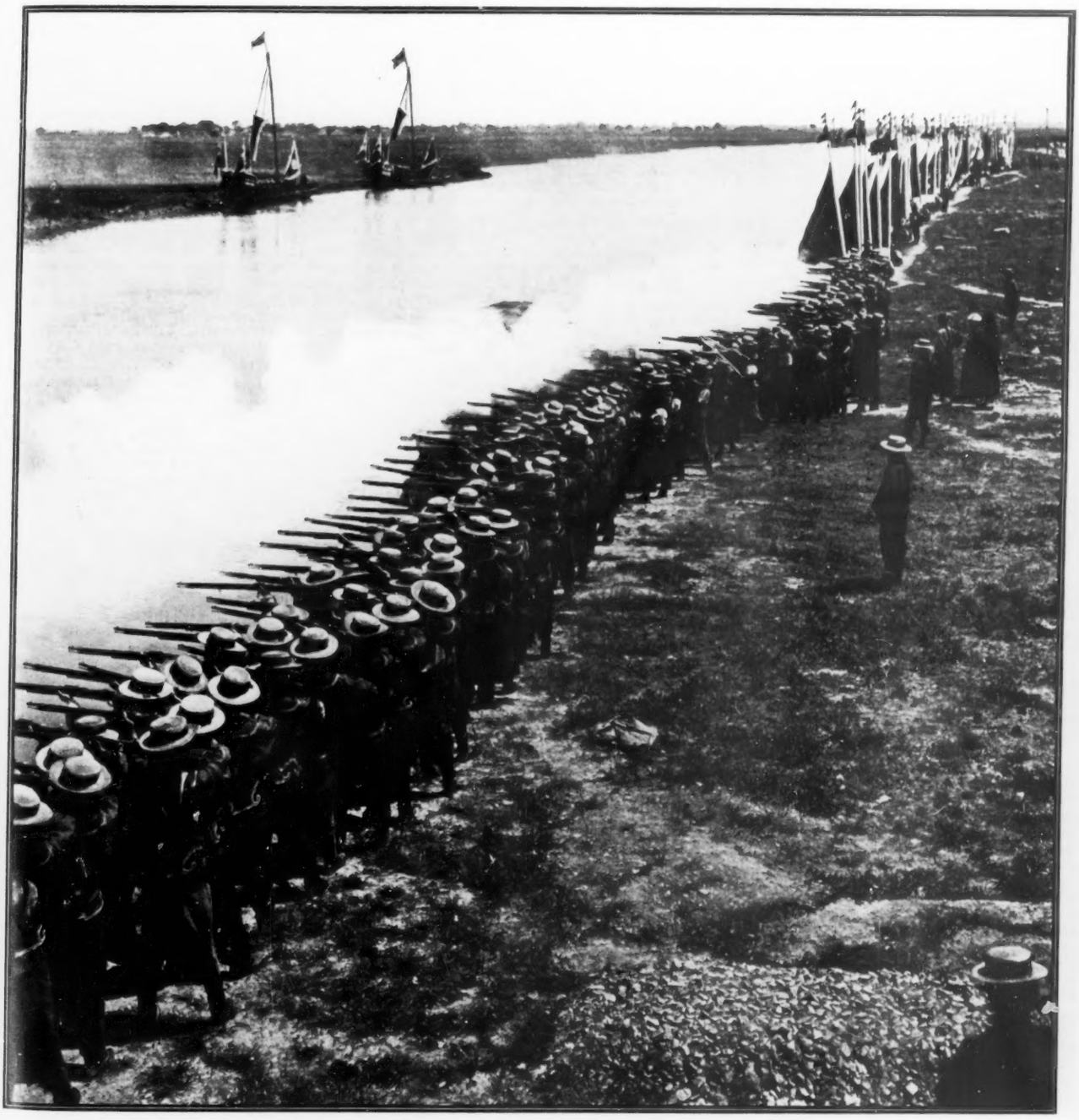

A CHINESE FIRING-LINE

CHINESE SOLDIERS ON THE GRAND CANAL FIRING A SALUTE IN HONOR OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER (ONE OF THE HIGHEST CIVIL OFFICIALS) FROM PEKIN

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THE CHINESE PROBLEM STILL UNSOLVED

AT THE HOUR when we write, it is still unknown what reply will be made by the other treaty powers to Russia's announcement of her purpose to withdraw her troops from Pekin to Tien-tsin, and to our declaration that, in case such a step shall be taken by Russia, we shall follow suit. It is probable enough that Germany and Great Britain will try to induce the Russian Government to reconsider its intention, but there is small likelihood of their success, in view of the uncompromising terms in which the Czar's policy has been proclaimed at St. Petersburg. On one point not only Russia and the United States, but also France and Japan, seemed to be agreed, namely, that the retention of the present Manchu dynasty on the throne of the Middle Kingdom is indispensable to the restoration of order. An attempt to substitute a new dynasty would throw the whole empire into anarchy. If, however, the treaty powers admit that the reigning dynasty must not be upset, they cannot refuse to treat with it, especially if the Empress Regent should name for negotiators not only Li Hung Chang, who is distrusted in many quarters, but also Prince Cheng, a comparatively conciliatory and progressive member of the reigning family, and the great Yang-tse viceroys, Liu-Kun-Yi and Chang Chih Tung. Whether, during the negotiations, the foreign forces remain in Pekin or retire to Tien-tsin seems to be a matter of detail. No doubt the Chinese Government will endeavor to maintain its prestige in the eyes of the ignorant masses in distant provinces by pretending that the foreign troops were compelled to leave the capital, but the Empress and her immediate advisers will know better, and they will not be likely to offer less acceptable terms because they have sought to "save their faces" in the eyes of an ignorant population. Those who honestly desire a given end ought to adopt the obviously fitting means thereto. It is absurd to profess on the one hand a desire to uphold the Manchu dynasty and with its aid to effect a quick restoration of order and tranquillity in China, if, on the other hand, we are to cavil at the dynasty's recourse to measures manifestly suited to the bolstering of its authority.

NEW YORK CITY AND ITS NEXT MAYOR

IN THE city of New York it looks as if the Tammany Hall organization were making a serious mistake from the viewpoint of its own interest in opposing the nomination of Comptroller Coler for Governor by the Democratic party. Mr. Coler would have but a faint chance of being elected, for although two years ago, when Colonel Roosevelt was chosen Governor, the Democrats cut down to less than 18,000 the majority of 268,000 which McKinley had secured in 1896, nobody really believes that the Republicans will fail to carry the State this year. Once defeated, Mr. Coler could be shelved. If, on the other hand, Tammany Hall deprives him of the Democratic nomination for Governor, he would be an exceedingly promising candidate for Mayor next year, for he could probably command the support not only of all anti-Tammany Democrats, and a dissatisfied element in Tammany Hall itself, but also of the Republicans, though it is said that some leading Republican politicians were interested in the "Ramapo steal" against which Mr. Coler set his face. We do not believe, however, that the Republican voters in the city of New York will ever again permit their forces to be divided as they were in 1897 between President Low and General Tracy. The returns in that year showed that, had all the votes thrown for Low and Tracy been cast for a single candidate, that candidate would have been elected Mayor. That was a lesson which the opponents of Tammany Hall are not likely to forget. It must, at the same time, be recognized that Tammany Hall, having control of almost all the municipal offices, is much stronger to-day in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx than it was three years ago. Still, if Mr. McLaughlin, the "boss" of the Democratic party in the borough of Brooklyn, should countenance a fusion with the Republicans, it is probable that Tammany Hall could be defeated. Many political experts go further, and assert that a coalition of the Republicans with the Brooklyn Democracy, and with the anti-Tammany Democrats in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, would be absolutely sure of victory.

WHAT DOES THE VERMONT ELECTION SIGNIFY?

BOTH OF THE political parties profess to discern favorable omens in the outcome of the State election in Vermont, where the Republican candidate for Governor seems to have received a majority of over 30,000. The Republicans point out that in 1898 they carried the State by only 23,000, and have, therefore, made a gain of over 7,000. They add that, whenever their party has secured a plurality of anything like 30,000 at the Vermont State election in a Presidential year, their candidate for the Presidency has always secured a majority of the electoral votes from the country at large in the following November. The Democrats, on the other hand, have largely increased their representation in the Vermont Legislature, and they insist that, as this is a Presidential year, the returns ought to be compared with those of 1896, and that such a comparison shows that the Republican vote in Vermont has fallen off nearly 10 per cent, while the Democratic vote has increased about 15 per cent. If, then, say they, the State election in Vermont means anything at all, it means that the Republicans throughout the country are weaker by nearly 10 per cent than they were four years ago, while the Democrats are 15 per cent stronger. If such changes were uniform all over the Northern and Western States, the effect would be that Mr. Bryan would not only retain all the States he carried in 1896, but would gain California, Illinois, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and even Mr. McKinley's own State, Ohio, and would be elected President. The Republicans, of course, reject this inference with derision. They will not admit that Mr. Bryan can draw from the McKinley column a single State except Kentucky, while they claim this year Kansas, together with a number of States west of the Rockies, which voted for Bryan in 1896. Both parties will now watch with eagerness to see whether the Maine State election, which also occurs in September, will also show a marked falling off in the Republican majority. Should Maine follow Vermont's example, the Republican managers would probably be able to bring about the temporary panic in the stock market which is supposed to be necessary in order to secure from capitalists the requisite campaign funds. As a matter of fact, no conclusive deductions can be drawn from the State elections in Vermont and Maine. In September, 1880, Maine actually chose a Democratic Governor, and light-headed persons at once assumed that General Hancock, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, was as good as elected. The Republicans, on their part, however, accepted the outcome of the State election in Maine not as a sentence of condemnation but as a warning. They simply redoubled their efforts, and, in the following November, succeeded in making Garfield President.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN COAL

WE HAVE SHOWN that we can undersell England as regards locomotives, bridges and other manufactures of iron and steel, and we have actually exported such products not only to outlying British possessions but to Great Britain itself. It now looks as if we were also on the eve of supplanting our English rivals as an exporter of coal to Continental Europe, South America, Africa and Asia. At present the amount of coal exported by England, including the quantity furnished to ocean-going steamships for steam-generating purposes, is about fifty-five million tons. There is no doubt that England could continue to send forth the same amount of the coveted combustible for a considerable time to come, insignificant as is her coal-bearing area compared with our own, but for the fact that the cost of production and of transportation to the ports of shipment compels the exporters to demand a price which foreign consumers are increasingly reluctant to pay. To-day, Welsh coal sells at Cardiff for $7 per ton, and the ruling price of North-of-England coal at Newcastle is but one dollar less. On the other hand, American bituminous coal can be bought at Newport News and at other points of shipment for $2.50 per ton. Even if we admit that, under present conditions, the freight charges for transportation from this country to Mediterranean ports would be $5 per ton, we must still recognize that American coal could be sold in those places at a profit for $8 per ton, whereas Welsh coal costs $9.16 in Gibraltar, $9.70 in Marseilles and $9.58 in Naples. It is obvious that the margin for profit offered to American coal exporters would be greatly increased if specially constructed vessels were employed for the transportation of the combustible. It is computed that American coal could be transported to Europe in a seven-thousand-ton vessel specially fitted for the purpose, at a cost of about eighty cents per ton. It follows that American coal could be sold for a great deal less than the British product, even in Cardiff or Newcastle. As a matter of fact, at the present rates of freight, high as these are, a considerable quantity of our coal is sent to England. It would not be easy to exaggerate the prospective importance of the new field thus opened to American enterprise. There is no likelihood that British coal will ever be cheaper than it is now. It is, indeed, conceivable that English railways might somewhat lower their freight charges, but the saving thus gained will be more than offset by the increased cost of mining, as the shafts, already very deep, are pushed further and further below the surface. So far as natural resources are concerned, the United States have but one rival, among the possible coal producers on the planet. That rival is China; Baron von Richtofen, the only competent geologist who has ever made a first-hand study of the subject, has estimated that the province of Shan Si alone contains coal and iron enough to supply the world at the present rate of consumption for three thousand years. But, even if China were to enter vigorously upon the path of internal development, wherein Japan has made so much progress, very many years must elapse before the export of Chinese coal would become an appreciable factor anywhere outside of the markets afforded by the Far East.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN ENGLAND

LORD ROBERTS has issued a proclamation in which he declares that the South African Republic has ceased to exist as an independent commonwealth and has become a British possession. Is the announcement to be construed as an assertion that the war is practically over, and will it be promptly followed by the departure of the British Commander-in-Chief for England? In that event, we should see some reason for putting faith in the predictions that the present Parliament will be dissolved at no distant day, and that a general election will take place before the close of October. Those who desire an overwhelming victory for the Unionist party at the ballot-box favor an early election on two grounds: first, the impression made on the public mind by Lord Roberts' quick and victorious campaign is deeper to-day than it will be six months hence; secondly, if the election takes place in October, the old register will be used, which means that tens of thousands of workmen, who would like to vote for Liberal candidates, will be excluded from the ballot-box. It should be remembered that the registration books are made up from November 1 in Scotland and from January 1 in England. If, during the ensuing twelvemonth, any elector moves from the electoral precinct in which his name was registered, he loses his vote. Among the toiling millions changes of residence are very numerous, and it is, therefore, for the interest of the Liberal party, which counts upon the bulk of the workingman's vote, to have an election as soon as possible after the completion of the registers. This Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and other shrewd politicians in the Unionist party thoroughly comprehend, and that is why they are determined to bring about an appeal to the ballot-box not later than the end of October, if they can manage to secure the Premier's assent. It is understood that Lord Salisbury considers it unfair to order an election on an old register, and that he also looks upon a "hurrah" campaign as undignified. We shall soon know whether his objections have been overborne. No matter when the contest occurs, there is scarcely any hope of a victory for the Opposition, the Liberals being, for the moment, hopelessly divided. The nominal leader of their party in the House of Commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, failed more than once during the last session to command the support of his ostensible following, and there is hardly a pretence of coöperation between Lord Rosebery, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith on the one hand, and Sir William Harcourt, Mr. John Morley and Mr. James Bryce on the other. It must, at the same time, be recognized that the rank and file of the Unionists are by no means contented with all of their present leaders. They are intensely dissatisfied with the conduct of the War Office by Lord Lansdowne, especially since Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief, after witnessing the manœuvres of 30,000 professed regulars at Aldershot, pronounced them unfit for service. There is also a widespread feeling that Lord Salisbury is too old, too infirm and too indolent to discharge the double duties of Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs. The "National Review," which represents a section of the Cabinet, does not hesitate to express the opinion that Lord Salisbury should resign one or the other of those offices, the implication being that, if he insists upon retaining the Foreign Office, the Duke of Devonshire, who, at present, holds the sinecure of Lord President of the Council, would become Prime Minister. It is also the belief of the more stalwart and progressive faction in the Unionist party that the War Office will be for some years to come the most important branch of the British Government, and that, consequently, Mr. Chamberlain, whose ability and energy are appreciated, should be transferred thither from the Colonial Office. There is also a current rumor that, after the general election, Mr. A. J. Balfour, now First Lord of the Treasury, will be made a Peer, and that Mr. Chamberlain will succeed him in the leadership of the Government forces in the House of Commons. According to the same prophets, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be transferred to the Colonial Office and Mr. Goschen will once more become Chancellor of the Exchequer, leaving to some new man the post of First Lord of the Admiralty.

THE RELATIONS OF RUSSIA WITH CHINA

By PIERRE ROGESTVENSKY, Attache of the Russian Embassy at Washington

NOTE—*Although it is not customary for Russian Government officials to write for the press, an exception was made in the case of this article on Russia's relations with China, written by Mr. Rogestvensky for* COLLIER'S WEEKLY, *as the subject is very little known in the United States and the character of Russia's relations with China not infrequently misunderstood. On special authorization, therefore, the writer, who spent more than four years in Pekin as attaché of the Russian Legation, and this at a time when the most important of the late events were in process of development, tells the American people the real object of Russian politics in the Far East.*—EDITOR

EARLY RELATIONS OF RUSSIA AND CHINA

IN THE sixteenth century, during the seventies, the kingdom of Siberia was annexed to Russia by several hundred enterprising Cossacks, under the leadership of one Yermak. The reports brought to Russia by these discoverers of the riches of the country attracted to the conquered regions numerous adventurers and hunters who, not content with the places already occupied, penetrated further and further to the East, until the whole of Western and Central Siberia became annexed to Czardom, and the Kalmuks, Burlats, Ostiaks, Tunguses, etc., were made subjects of the Russian Empire. The subjugation of Siberia was effected with little trouble or loss of life. The country was sparsely populated, the distances vast, and nowhere was it possible for a large army to be brought to bear upon the handful of courageous invaders; the inhabitants themselves were not unwilling to accept the Russian rule, as the conquerors did not interfere with their administration or religion, and, leaving them their entire liberty, exacted only a small tribute of furs, of which there was no scarcity. At the same time they came to their assistance when discord arose between different tribes. Such conduct in respect to the various nationalities, most of which were ignorant of the very meaning of the word king, is characteristic of Russian expansion in Siberia, where Russian sovereignty meant the enjoyment of peace and quiet, under the gracious rule of the White Czar.

In their continuous march to the East the Russians would naturally be brought sooner or later into contact with the Chinese. Rumors of the existence in the Far East of a great kingdom, under the rule of a powerful monarch, were brought to Russia long before the subjugation of Siberia. But all the attempts of the Russian explorers to penetrate China in the first half of the seventeenth century proved unsuccessful, the Russians being restricted to intercourse with Mongolia, a dependency of China. The relations of Russia with China proper began not earlier than 1644, the year of the accession to the throne of China of the Manchu dynasty, when the Russian Cossacks appeared on the river Amur. These relations were of a commercial character; but as China proper could be reached only by travelling through a country, sparsely populated and often visited by Mongol and Manchu tribes, which would not hesitate to deprive the Russian merchants of their goods, a sanction from the Chinese Government was necessary in order to carry on a regular trade. The efforts of the Russian Government were therefore brought to bear to establish a caravan route between Nerchinsk and Pekin, and, in the year 1668, the first private Russian caravan came to Pekin, followed two years later by the arrival of Chinese merchants in Nerchinsk.

TREACHERY OF THE CHINESE

The diplomatic relations with China were, however, unsatisfactory, and embassies sent during this period to Pekin could not even succeed in seeing the august person of the Bogdokhan. Owing to the geographical condition of their country, the Chinese did not come into contact with the outside world and considered all foreigners as inferiors, who should be made vassals of the great Chinese Empire. The Russian envoys were required to go through this ceremony, as were all of the chiefs who paid tribute to China, and as they refused to undergo such treatment, the objects of their missions were unattained. The Russians, however, did not wait long to give proof of their force. Having reached the borders of China, and having been received by the Chinese with less cordiality than they had anticipated from a neighbor with whom they desired to enter into friendly relations, the Russian Cossacks were obliged to build, on the banks of the Amur River, several fortresses, in order to defend themselves from the treacherous tactics customary to Eastern nations. The Russians were very few in number, and the garrison of Albazin, which became the field of the first serious encounter between the Russians and the Chinese, numbered only a few hundred. The forces were inadequate, and the surrender of Albazin was only a question of time. Nevertheless, it resisted the Chinese attacks during two years, and not before the Russian soldiers became victims of various diseases, due to lack of food, did they abandon their position. Forty-five Cossacks were made prisoners and forwarded to Pekin. So greatly was the courage of the defenders of Albazin admired that the Chinese Emperor, Kang-Hsi, enlisted them as his personal bodyguard and allowed them to live in the Imperial City, close to his palace. The writer personally saw, during the four years of his sojourn in Pekin, the descendants of these Cossacks. Although quite Chinese in appearance, owing to intermarriages with the Manchu women, they still retain their religion and have not entirely forgotten their language. They could often be seen in the church of the Russian Legation, taking part in the divine service and sometimes joining in the choruses.

AMICABLE RELATIONS ESTABLISHED

The fall of Albazin had two results: on one side, the Russians desired to blot out their temporary failure; on the other hand, the Chinese, although victorious over the Russian van-

TYPICAL CHINESE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS, WHO HAVE BEEN DRILLED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF FOREIGN MILITARY EXPERTS. PHOTOGRAPHED IN FRONT OF THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS AT THE WOOSUNG FORTS NEAR SHANGHAI

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S FLAGSHIP THE "ALACRITY"

FOREIGN BATTLESHIPS IN THE WHANG-POO RIVER AT SHANGHAI, SENT FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PORT. PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. C. HEMMENT, OUR SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHER IN CHINA

guard, thought it more prudent to keep on good terms with a people which had proved so courageous and which could send considerable troops to the Chinese frontier. The peaceful spirit proved the stronger, and, as often happens after a good fight, there were established between the two people most friendly relations. These relations became in time so cordial that, in 1689, three years after the fall of Albazin, the governor of Nerchinsk, Golovin, succeeded in concluding with the Chinese plenipotentiaries a treaty of peace, by which the river Amur was returned to the Chinese, and the Russians who had established themselves on its banks were ordered to migrate to the Russian province of Iransbaikal. The main point of the Russian endeavors was, however, attained: they were permitted to trade with China.

After the conclusion of the treaty of Nerchinsk, Russian embassies were sent to China more frequently; from the year 1689 to the year 1724, when the Russian Government opened negotiations for a new treaty with China, there were sent to Pekin over fifty Russian embassies, which endeavored to obtain three important concessions: the establishment of a government trading station in Pekin, the fixing of a boundary line between the two countries, and the construction in Pekin of a Russian church for the needs of the Albazin Cossacks who had been made prisoners by the Chinese. Most of these points were settled under the provisions of the treaty of Kiachta, which was ratified in 1728.

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF THE EAST

The whole of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth were passed in peace and quiet by both countries. The Russians, continuing to settle in the East, reached the Pacific, and only then was realized the mistake of the treaty of Nerchinsk, by which the river Amur had been ceded back to China. Indeed, the whole country which forms the present Amur and Primorsk provinces was deprived by this treaty of a waterway leading to the open sea. The explorations of the river and of the adjoining country proved that Eastern Siberia could not exist and develop without possession of this river, and that the victualling of the settlements which existed on the Sea of Okhotsk and Straits of Tartary could not be well provided for. In view of these facts it was resolved to negotiate with China for the cession to Russia of the river Amur. China was at this time at war with France and England, and, as the Chinese Government did not take a great interest in the navigation of the river Amur, it did not hesitate to comply with the wishes of Russia, with whom it desired to preserve friendly relations, and thus the treaty of Aigun was concluded in 1858, by Count Mouravieff, by which was ceded to Russia the left bank of the river Amur as far as the Ussuri River and both banks from that point to the sea. The rivers Sungari and Ussuri were also declared open to merchants provided with Russian passports. In the same year Count Putiatin succeeded in negotiating in Tien-tsin another treaty, by which the relations of China and Russia were established on the same basis as those of other foreign nations. This was the end of the separate relations of Russia with China, the history of which the writer has endeavored to make clear so as to point out the difference between the relations of China with Russia and those of China with the other Powers—the difference which brought about Russian predominance in this part of the Chinese Empire.

FOREIGN CONCESSIONS UNDER DURESS

The methods as well as the objects of the Russian endeavors to enter into relations with China were entirely different from those of other nations. Russia reached China by land; by natural and progressive extension of her limits, and by entering into commercial relations with the Middle Kingdom, never trying to exact anything which could affect the cordial and friendly relations with her neighbor. The other foreigners came to China from far away, by sea, in order to carry on trade, and, after transacting their business, did not care much about the feelings of the Chinese Government toward them. They were under the protection of the guns of their ships and, taking advantage of their superior force, they exacted from the Chinese all kinds of concessions—as, for instance, the leasing to them of the so-called "factories," where they lived quite apart from the Chinese, not wishing to have anything to do with them excepting to carry on trade. These factories were the origin of the "concessions" and "settlements" which proved to be, later on, a source of constant dispute with the Chinese authorities. At the same time the foreigners ignored the most natural requests of the Chinese Government, as in the trade of opium, the importation of which was prohibited by Chinese law, but defiantly carried on by foreigners. It was quite natural, therefore, that the Chinese became used to consider the Russians as neighbors, with whom friendly relations should be maintained, and regarded the other foreigners as traders, who came to China in order to sell their manufactures and to purchase Chinese products.

TROUBLE WITH FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

There was another source of constant trouble between the foreigners and the Chinese authorities—the arrival in China of foreign missionaries. The writer is far from refusing to these self-denying workers the credit of their immense service to civilization by the propagation of the Gospel in China. On the contrary, the study of the Far East and of Chinese life makes him believe that the Chinese do not in the least oppose Christianity, the principal features of which are to be found in the doctrines of Confucius, and there is no other country in the world where the liberty of religious opinions is so complete as in China. But he cannot refrain from pointing out a fact, which is generally recognized by all unprejudiced students of China; and that is, the meddling of the missionaries in the private life of the converts, and in their relations to their legal authorities, always taking the part of their protégés without even giving themselves the trouble of finding out whether they are right or wrong. This has had a demoralizing influence on the converts themselves, as many of them adopted Christianity only in order to secure defence from the exactions of the Chinese authorities, and at the same time it had the disadvantage of prejudicing the Chinese authorities against the Christian converts, and undermined, therefore, their useful work at the very root. Now, the Russian priests never endeavored to propagate the Russian orthodox faith, and only came into China, as before stated, for the needs of the Russian Cossacks made prisoners after the fall of Albazin. There are hardly more than a few hundreds of the Russian converts in Pekin and Tien-tsin, while other Chinese Christians are counted by hundreds of thousands. This has had the result that, while other Powers were in constant friction with the Chinese Government on account of their missionaries, Russia always enjoyed with China most cordial and friendly relations, not marred by the slightest misunderstanding.

The writer does not think it necessary to dwell on events since the sixties of the present century, as the object of Russian politics in China during this period is common with that of other foreign nations—*i.e.*, the opening of the country for foreign trade—and he will only point out the principal aims of Russia in the Far East. As stated, the treaty of 1858 gave to Russia access to the Pacific Ocean; this could not, however, be considered satisfactory, as the port of Vladivostock is bound by ice for several months in winter and could not, therefore, satisfy either the commercial or the strategical exigencies of Russia.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY

Speaking about the strategical exigencies, it is necessary to state that Russia has a Chinese frontier of about six thousand miles, this being the longest frontier known in the world. Though the adjoining regions of China are very sparsely populated, they are, at the same time, distant from the central government of China; and although the Chinese have never refused to maintain order on the borders of the Empire, nevertheless their influence in these countries was not as strong as could be desired. It was therefore only natural that the efforts of the Russian Government were brought to protect this frontier in every possible way. On the other hand, the emigration from Western Russia to Siberia has been increasing every year, and the attention of the Imperial Government was drawn to the necessity of giving its subjects every opportunity for developing the natural resources of the country. Thus it was resolved that the country needed a railway which would put the remotest corners of Siberia in touch with the Russian capital and would help toward the colonization of the rich Siberian provinces. The construction of a railway on such an immense scale naturally required great expense, and, as the Government did not like to bear too heavily upon the people, a plan was prepared to shorten the distance of the line by running it through the adjoining Chinese province of Manchuria, which is of the same character as the countries on the left bank of the river Amur.

At the time when negotiations were opened on this subject, the Chinese Government was already acquainted with the benefit of establishing railway communications; the Chinese had already a short line of rail between Tien-tsin and Tong-Ku, and negotiations were in progress for granting railway concessions to different syndicates—American, French, Belgian, etc. The Chinese Government did not hesitate to comply with the wishes of the Russians, and once more proved its friendship for Russia and the appreciation of the interests which unite both peoples. A concession was granted, to a Russian syndicate, for the construction of the Eastern Chinese Railroad through Manchuria, which was to be extended later to the south of the Liao-tung peninsula; namely, to Ta-lien-Wan. In this way the railway satisfied both sides: China could join her lines from Pekin, Tien-tsin, Tong-Ku, Shanghai, Kuan and Newchwang to the main Trans-Manchurian line, and Russia obtained the opportunity to build her Trans-Siberian Railroad to an ice-free port and thus open to the civilized world a new communication between Europe and the Far East.

THE TRUTH ABOUT PORT ARTHUR

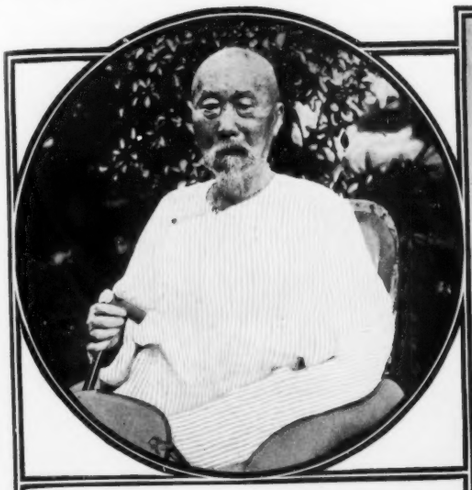
It is unnecessary to say that such an immense undertaking should be protected in every possible way. By mutual agreement of the Governments, it was decided, after careful consideration of the matter, that some measures had to be taken in order to protect the railroad against the possible hostile action of a Chinese mob. This led to the leasing to the Russian Government of the fortress of Port Arthur, which was to be the base of the defence of the Trans-Manchurian Railroad, while it was easily accessible from the sea, and hardly any one will affirm, especially in view of present events, that this measure was unnecessary or that it was to serve only the grasping ambitions of Russia.

It will not be difficult to deduce from the above the character of the control which Russia has in this part of Northern China; the control which, according to common opinion, included this part of China in the "sphere of Russian influence." The immense frontier line between the two countries, the similarity of the Amur and Manchuria regions, the same objects pursued by both Governments, each in its country, divided, or rather united, by one of the largest rivers of the world, the traditions of a disinterested friendship for the last two centuries—all this gives to Russia the right to take a special interest in the events in Northern China, and to appear as a friendly counsellor of the Chinese Government. In the opinion of the writer, this influence has nothing to do with the intentions of Russia, generally ascribed to her for some unknown reason, to close the country to the outside world. On the contrary, the construction of the Trans-Siberian and the Eastern Chinese Railroads, together with the ultimate intention of connecting these lines with an ice-free seaport, indicate that the wish of both Governments is to open the country for the commerce of the world; indeed, is it not by the transportation of the goods imported to and exported from China by Europe and America that these lines will prove to be a successful commercial undertaking? And would not the construction of both railways without joining them with the civilized world be nonsense, unworthy of the great ideas of peaceful progress through which they were planned by the late Emperor Alexander III. and transmitted to his august son? Would it not be a most unpardonable and cruel mistake to deprive the civilized world of the advantages offered by the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which will shorten, by more than half, the distance between Shanghai and western Europe?

RUSSIA'S "OPEN DOOR" POLICY

After establishing this point of view on the question, it is easy to answer another question which agitates the world—the question of the "open door" in China. It is generally represented that the "open door" is incompatible with the "spheres of influence," as if the influence could not be used to open, as well as to close, the door. There is nothing in the present Russian politics in the Far East which could indicate a desire to bar out the foreign products from Eastern Siberia; on the contrary, all the measures of the Russian Government are taken in order to facilitate the access of these products to this country. The manufacturing industry of Russia is not yet developed enough to be able to supply the interior Russian markets. How could it be said, therefore, that Russia endeavors to use her influence to bar out the foreign products from Manchuria, which is under the uncontested sovereignty of China? The writer had the opportunity of studying the commercial relations of Russia with China and of visiting, during his sojourn in the Far East, the principal ports where are concentrated the Russian commercial interests. The imports of Russia from China (tea and silks) are in no way covered by her exports (principally petroleum). As to the manufactured goods, their export is accidental and not worth while mentioning. In the opinion of the writer, it would be more useful, if need be, to consider in the future the question of starting, in China, cotton mills to be operated by Chinese cheap labor, which would prove to be a most dangerous competitor of foreign manufacturers.

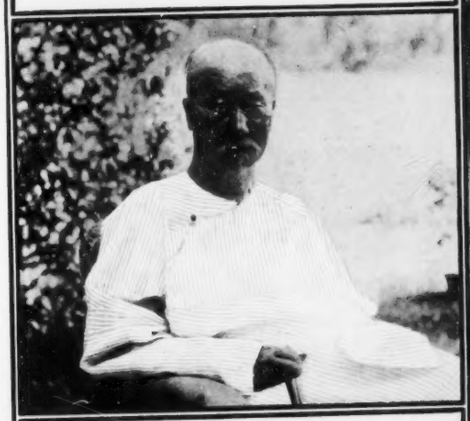
The writer wishes to conclude by calling attention to an American traveller who visited, last year, by order of one of the Chambers of Commerce in the West, both Eastern Siberia and Manchuria. In his advance report he mentions that he has found American goods in the Siberian villages, distant from the present main routes, and expresses the opinion that with the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railroad the American exports to Eastern Russia will considerably increase.



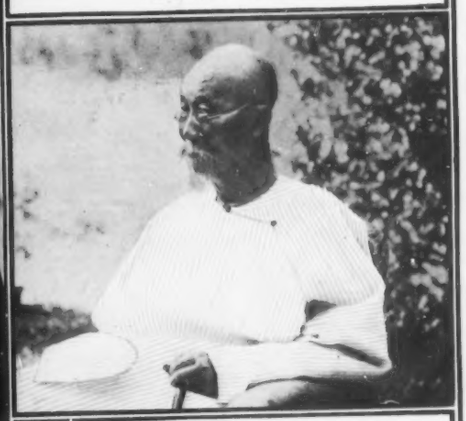
LI HUNG CHANG, THE "GRAND OLD MAN" OF CHINA

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR, BRITISH COMMANDER OF THE NAVY OF THE ALLIES

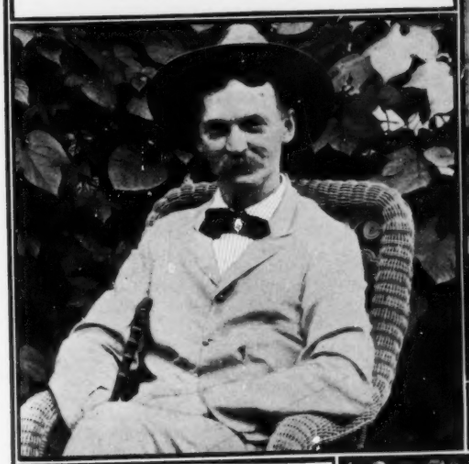
DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS SHENG HSUEN HWEI, FORMERLY GOVERNOR OF TIEN-TSIN



LI HUNG CHANG BEING INTERVIEWED



LI HUNG CHANG DISCUSSING AFFAIRS OF STATE



UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL GOODNOW, SHANGHAI

COUNT VON WALDERSEE, GERMAN COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF THE ALLIES

MR. PATTERSON COL. COLLARD MR. MATHESON J. C. HEMMENT MR. THOMAS MR. LYNCH MR. MORIE

WAR CORRESPONDENTS AND ARTISTS AT SHANGHAI WAITING FOR THE BOAT FOR TIEN-TSIN AND PEKIN. OUR SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHER, J. C. HEMMENT, IS THE CENTRE FIGURE IN THE GROUP

SOME NOTABLE PERSONAGES IN THE CHINESE WAR

CHINESE ARTILLERY, EQUIPPED WITH KRUPP GUNS OF THE LATEST PATTERN, LINED UP FOR ACTION AT THE WOOSUNG FORTS, NEAR SHANGHAI

SOLDIERS SPECIALLY TRAINED FOR SCOUTING DUTY, DRILLED AT WOOSUNG IN 1897-98 AND NOW IN THE SERVICE OF THE VICEROY OF NANKING

GUARD MOUNT AT THE WOOSUNG FORTS BY EXCELLENT SPECIMENS OF FOREIGN-DRILLED CHINESE INFANTRYMEN. THE OFFICERS STAND AT REST IN FRONT

THE [illegible] THE SOLDIERS DEPICTED ON THESE PAGES WERE TRAINED DURING 1897-98 BY EUROPEAN OFFICERS, EMPLOYED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT. SOME OF THE CORPS WERE AFTERWARD DISBANDED, AND THE MEMBERS BECAME, IN THEIR TURN, MILITARY INSTRUCTORS AT VARIOUS POINTS IN CHINA. EDITOR

FOREIGN-TRAINED CHINESE SOLDIERS

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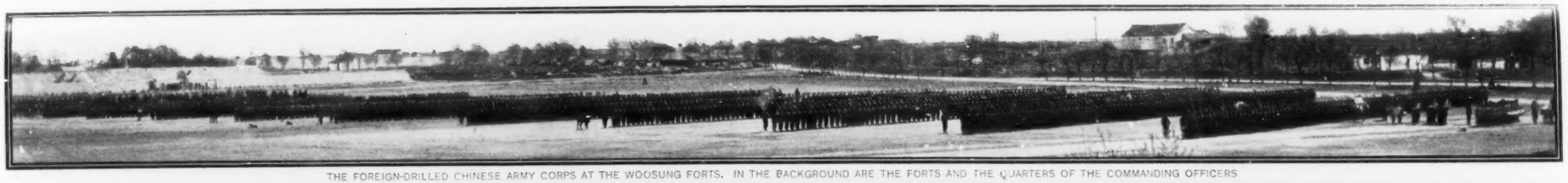

THE FOREIGN-DRILLED CHINESE ARMY CORPS AT THE WOOSUNG FORTS. IN THE BACKGROUND ARE THE FORTS AND THE QUARTERS OF THE COMMANDING OFFICERS

CHINESE CAVALRY, TRAINED BY GERMAN MILITARY EXPERTS (AND NOW DISPERSED), DRAWN UP IN BATTLE ARRAY OUTSIDE THE WOOSUNG FORTS

CHINESE INFANTRY WITH THEIR FOREIGN OFFICERS AND A MILITARY BAND TRAINED ON GERMAN PRINCIPLES, LINED UP FOR DRESS PARADE AT THE WOOSUNG FORTS

A SQUAD OF CHINESE CAVALRY FROM THE WOOSUNG FORTS, ESCORTING MAJOR REIZENSTEIN (x), THE GERMAN MILITARY EXPERT WHO TRAINED THE TROOPS

FOREIGN-TRAINED CHINESE SOLDIERS

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WHAT SHALL BE DONE IN CHINA?

By CHARLES DENBY, Former Minister to China

OUR FOREIGN POLICY

CHARLES DENBY

AN AMERICAN cannot read the productions of the current British writer touching China without a feeling of protest amounting to rebellion. It is broadly assumed that our interests are identical with those of England, and that we will unreservedly approve of everything that she does. We are berated because we do not actively oppose the designs of Russia. England herself is mercilessly lashed because she does not antagonize Russia in her schemes for the dismemberment of China, and the United States are excused for their "ignorance and neglect of such a question, in view of the fact that they are but just embarking on a foreign policy." So says Mr. A. R. Colquhoun at page 194 of his excellent book, "Overland to China."

Such criticisms would come with some force from an Englishman, if the hands of his own country were clean. When Germany took Kiaochou and Russia the Liaotung peninsula was the time for Great Britain to have shown her teeth. Her fleet sailed into Port Arthur intent on war, and sailed out again, leaving the field to Russia; but this was not all. Immediately she went in for her share of the stolen booty. She forced the concession of Wei-hai-Wei, with some ninety miles of adjoining territory, and she took four hundred miles of islands, and mainland around Hongkong. She has been organizing a regiment of Chinese at Wei-hai-Wei. She required China also to engage solemnly never to lease or convey to any other nation the Yang-tse Valley.

Her writers may deride us with ignorance in pursuing the path of non-intervention that we have always followed. We may be criticised, perhaps, because we did not, as a nation, enter our protest against the initiation of the spoliation policy, but it was perfectly well understood at Pekin that we antagonized the whole scheme of wrongdoing.

It is apparent now—and he who runs may read—that the policy toward China has been wrong for the last few years. When Herr Von Brandt was dean of the diplomatic body, and before his time, the coöperative policy prevailed in China. All the Ministers acted together on every question which concerned foreign interests in general. If a riot occurred, the diplomatic corps took it up and insisted on redress, no matter which nationality was injured. If a question as to the tariff arose, the whole body presented it to the Tsung-li Yamen through the dean. There were men then in China, beachcombers and others, who said we were wrong, and timid, that we should storm, and hector, and threaten; but we went quietly on our way, and peace and prosperity prevailed. It was persuasion instead of force, it was reason instead of arms; and the policy of peace rested on sound foundations. Events have vindicated its expediency—its justice was never successfully impugned.

THE DANGER OF MODERNIZING CHINA

Looking back, we can see how shortsighted the European has been in allowing insatiate greed to dominate his conduct as to China. What we wanted of China was protection of our citizens, and a market—nothing more. Let the missionaries take care of the religious question. Governments had nothing to do with that. We did not want to make China strong. It was none of our business to drill her soldiers or to arm them. We did not want to assimilate her to the West. It was no business of ours to destroy the isolation of the Emperor. In fact, the diplomatic corps of 1889 did not ask for an audience, and did not want one. It was voluntarily offered us by the Emperor, and we could not refuse it. We had no reason to interfere with the constitution of China. If she ever became a modern state, she would be the rival of the Western powers and not their tributary. By degrees, of course, railroads would be built and Western machinery introduced. This was being done. Already she was moving. The telegraphic lines were in every province and the ships of all nations sailed on the rivers. We sent our goods into her territory by paying five per cent ad valorem duty. Our missionaries could locate on every acre in China. Modernize her, and then what? She will be an equal member of the family of nations. Who can then prevent her from excluding any class of people, as Russia and the United States do? Who can prevent her, then, from withdrawing the privilege to the foreign ships to navigate the rivers, or from sailing from one port of the Empire to another port, which we do not allow to be done in our country? Who can prevent her, then, from becoming a protective country, and levying prohibitory duties on foreign goods, as we do? We had a yellow giant in our custody, who was our servant, because he was ignorant. We have educated him, and now he will demand the rights which hitherto have belonged to nobody but the white race. We have already taught him how to fight.

The lessons we were teaching were hard ones at best. Pumps must be put in the wells, and the men who dipped up the water in buckets must disappear. The steamboat on the Yang-tse was to wipe out tens of thousands of native boats. Insurance companies would not insure goods sent in native boats any longer. Kerosene was to drive the native oil out of the market. The railroad was to frighten out of their wits the native teamsters. Even the bicycle would deprive some poor wheelbarrow man of a job. The Chinese did not know, what we have learned, that modern inventions multiply the calls for labor. They did not know that the railroad would employ its tens of thousands, where the teamsters only numbered hundreds; that more people would work with the telephone than all the messengers who had worked before, and that the pump in the well would increase the number of carriers. Gently, quietly, in a kindly way, we superior mortals were to teach them these things—but we could not wait the slow progression. To make better men of them we must take their property. We must fill the land with concessions. We must institute a new crusade with a "promoter" for its saint. Railroads must gridiron the surface of the earth, and every foot beneath it must be leased to a foreign coal dealer. The Ministers were to become touters for the cormorants who came to sell everything that was ever invented, and war was to be threatened whenever the Chinese Government did not immediately and favorably reply.

ENGLAND'S COURSE IN THE EAST

The errors perpetrated by England in China seem likely to be repeated. Her plain duty, and the direct dictates of self-interest, were to have formed a coalition with Japan and the United States in 1897 and have filed a solemn protest against the dismemberment of China. England has three-fourths of the foreign population of China. She has eighty per cent of the trade. Her language was becoming the universal tongue of commerce. No port could be opened to foreign trade without her securing the lion's share. The English church and the English club were found in every Concession. China was becoming Anglicized, and happily so. Naturally, Americans were drawn to the English, and fraternized with them. The health of the Queen was drunk standing by the Americans with as much respect, if not as much affection, as her own subjects displayed toward her. Often, at Pekin, the English and Americans spoke of the European Continentals as "those foreigners." What a fine field for the gradual improvement of the Chinese condition was opening up when rudely, of a sudden, England threw her gauntlet into the ring and became a robber like the others! The Chinese began to argue that the seizure of territory was the purpose of the coming of the missionary, and that the saving of souls was a blind for territorial aggrandizement. The edifice built up by kindness, by persuasion, by the gentle arts of commerce, fell in a moment before the attacks of an enraged populace. And now it appears that England intends to still pursue the career of conquest and intimidation. Already she has her eye on the Yang-tse Valley, and she is sending troops to Shanghai. The civilized world will condemn her. She is adding fuel to the flame. She is stirring up the people of Central China, and she is awaking the demon of international jealousy. The malady of war is catching. Before long the allies may be flying at each other's throats.

Looking from the conduct of Europe to that of America, it is pleasant to record that our treatment of her has been firm and just, but not aggressive. Our Eagle has not fastened his claws upon her soil. In our attitude toward her, if we have erred at all, it has been on the side of giving her a chance to repair her own wrongdoing. It seems now that it would have been better at the very beginning of the existing troubles to have demanded free intercourse with our Minister with the alternative of war. It is likely that such a demand would have prevented hostilities. The actual situation is abnormal. Without any declaration of war, war exists. But it must be said that if war is not declared it will be easy to withdraw our troops, and to resume our normal relations with China—but what will the other nations do? Is Russia to be permitted without protest to take Manchuria, and Germany Shantung, and France what she pleases in the south? These are grave questions, involving the future of a great commerce.

ATTITUDE OF THE MISSIONARIES

It is reasonably certain that, if the partition of China is carried out, our missionaries will have scant chance, except perhaps in the territory taken by Great Britain. That country would be exceedingly glad to have its subjects educated and Christianized. It understands thoroughly that in many ways missionary efforts are beneficial to the government as well as the people. The religion taught would not differ much from the Protestantism of England, and the fundamental principles of freedom are the same in the two countries. There are many writers who advocate the offering up of the American missionary as a sacrifice on the altar of peace, while some advise that he should be restricted in his operations to the treaty ports. Both of these suggestions are impracticable. It may be asserted with absolute certainty that the Catholic missionary will remain in China. He would stay there if the land were sowed with dragons' teeth, destined to spring up armed men. His history in all lands proves this to be true. He lived among our Indians, and, with the sweat wrung from his brow, while he was burning at the stake, he sometimes baptized his murderers. No tortures will keep him out of China, and where he goes his Protestant brother will go. There is not much use of trying by argument to deter men from doing what conscience and duty command them to do. Especially they will not be deterred by danger, while men of a rival religion eagerly confront it. As for confining our missionaries to the treaty ports, that policy would never be submitted to by the Catholics, or the governments which represent their missionaries. Besides, it would be undermining an edifice of law and practice which has been built up with great and enduring labor. After years of diplomatic labor, the right of the missionaries to go into the interior and settle there was conceded. The religious classes of China, and the Government, did not doubt their ability to hold their own against the new religion. Statistics show that the Protestants have only about 75,000 converts in China after more than fifty years' labor. It is assumed that the Catholics have nearly a million. They have twenty-eight bishops, and as complete a hierarchy as exists anywhere. These figures do not demonstrate an overwhelming progress, when we reflect that there are 400,000,000 of people to be converted.

RACIAL ANTAGONISM THE BASIS OF THE WAR

I speak only for myself, after some experience in China, when I say that it is not in the least degree probable that missionary work laid at the foundation of the uprisal of the "Boxers." The missionary suffered because he was a foreigner, and the convert suffered because he was a friend of the foreigner. It was a racial, and not a religious, antagonism which originated the disturbances. The real causes were envy, jealousy, resentment for the loss of trade in the past, and the overwhelming fear that the new inventions and machines that the foreigners were introducing would pauperize the people. Added to these sentiments was the dread of foreign domination over the whole of China, which was caused by acts of spoliation. Whatever the causes of the riots may have been, it is plain that discontent was deep-seated, and that antagonism to foreigners is almost universal. Of course, a plain, simple remedy for existing evils would be to give back to China the portions of her territory which, by one method or another, have been taken from her. Such an act would convince her at once that the Western world was in earnest in the desire to win her goodwill; but no man of affairs dreams for a moment that such recession will ever be made.

The danger is that not only will the territory seized be held, but that other cessions will be demanded. At that point, at least, those countries whose interests demand that the autonomy of China shall be preserved should make their voices heard. The outcome, and the settlement of the disturbances, should give to China the assured hope that in the future she may proceed calmly, tranquilly and without interference to work out for herself the problems which concern her—provided that she preserves the peace and protects the foreigners. Whatever kindness the world may feel for her, and however much the abstract reasoner may treat of her rights as a nation, facts nevertheless are facts, and common-sense is common-sense. Vested rights must be preserved. Foreign residence must be made secure. The treaties must be carried out in their letter and spirit. The property which it has taken years to acquire must be held sacred. More than that, the innocent who have suffered must be indemnified for their losses, and the guilty must be punished. From the highest to the lowest, retribution must overtake criminals.

Be merciful, of course, but first be just. In the settlement of the account against China it is to be hoped that the small still voice of the United States will have its weight as well on the side of lawful retribution as on that of mercy.

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EELAN'S VICTORY

By S. R. CROCKETT

ORRISON was triumphant. The Admiral, against the protests of seventy heads of families, presented his grand-nephew to the parish, and retired behind his fir plantations, grumbling explosively that ever he should have had to do with such a pack of louts. The lawyer-brother of Dr. Stirabout found all that he could hope to find in the manse, and young Kitson of Knockcannon was never "frae boot the doors" of the Ingleston.

It was a glorious time for the conspirators. They rubbed hand upon hand and shouted to each other across half a dozen fields. Tony Rorrison even omitted to hold out for the uttermost farthing in a horse-dealing transaction on Market Monday.

Lock, stock and barrel, they had cleared "the cairter" out of the parish. That was presently enough for them.

But they had reckoned without Ellen Rorrison.

Ellen was too like her mother ever to have given her father the least cause for anxiety. She said no word either of pleading or of reproach. She only went about day after day, each morning a little paler and a little more listless. It had been her mother's way, and one morning, when his head was clearer than usual, her father asked Ellen what ailed her.

"Nothing ails me, father," she answered him quietly; "I think I am just not strong."

It was the simplest answer possible. But somehow it took hold of him by the throat. Once an older woman, even his wife, had made him the same reply, sitting opposite him at the head of the same table, as listless and as frail.

Then suddenly, like a vision of the night, she had vanished away. It came to him with a sudden start that this Ellen of his might do the same and that she was all he had.

"Put on your things and come doon wi' me to Drumfern," said Tony Rorrison in an altered voice; "the drive will do you good."

"Very well, father," said the girl, moving out without interest or animation, like one accustomed to unquestioning obedience.

Tony Rorrison watched her, muttering explosive words beneath his breath. He frowned as she dragged herself up the stairs, past the tall clock, which seemed somehow to be ticking out the moments of her life—of Tony's own life also; but only Ellen's seemed to matter just then.

"Oh, I wish to God she would show more spirit," he groaned; "to go about like a ghost for the sake of a—what! ready? Are you sure you are warmly enough clad? Shall we take another rug?"

Ellen looked up at her father in astonishment. It was not his way to speak so kindly—or, indeed, to consult her at all. But this morning he put himself out of the way to be agreeable, and when they came to the corner of Knockcannon loaning they saw young Kitson waiting. Ellen involuntarily shuddered and drew a little closer to her father.

The great, rough, coarse-grained man felt the action, more by instinct than otherwise. It pleased him vaguely. He wished she would do it again.

"Don't you want him to come in with us?" he said as they were driving up.

"No, father, if you please!" said Ellen Rorrison very faintly.

"Then you shall not have him.—Kitson, to-day you will have to wait for Laughlands or harness your own beast. You see, I have Ellen with me and she is expecting a friend to join her further down the road."

For a gig only holds two, or, which is more common, three, at a pinch. Pinches are common in Galloway on Market Monday.

All the way to Drumfern Tony Rorrison talked to his daughter and was pleased when he got even a smile in reply. For a kind of wistfulness had taken him close about the heart. Some premonition of his coming loneliness gripped him, and though he was a man fond of the coarse pleasures which leave a gritty after-taste in the mouth, he had never faced what an utterly lonely home would mean. First his mother, then his wife, and now Ellen had kept his house, sat at his table foot, come in when he wanted company and gone out when he nodded. And now the last of them was ill—it might be—?

Curiously enough he felt aggrieved—even angry with Ellen. What did the girl mean by it? Did she know that she was annoying him—him, her father, Anthony Rorrison? Why did she not say something? Why had she no spirit? He would rather have her run away from home in laddie's clothes like the daughter of the minister of Dularg than go about the house as she had been doing of late, silent, reproaching him vaguely with her pale face and thewless carriage.

But he was very far from saying these things to Ellen.

In Drumfern they put up the beast at the ancient hostlery of the Cross Keys. Tony Rorrison's friends and acquaintances shouted to him across the narrow Vennel or hailed him from the open windows of the inn. But he gave no sign, hardly even by waving his hand upward and backward a time or two, which is the gesture of acknowledgment in Tony's circle.

They walked along the bustling streets, Ellen silent, her father nervous and talking fast about nothing.

They came presently to the corner of Castle Street, and the rich farmer looked up as if something had just occurred to him.

"I have a friend here," he said, awkwardly enough; "we will go in and see him."

"Why, this is a doctor's house," said Ellen, glancing at the big brass doorplate and shrinking back a little. She felt the blood leaving her face.

Her father coughed behind his palm and shifted about on his great feet uneasily.

"Yes—yes," he said, a trifle querulously, "John Thorburn Brown is a doctor, it is true; but I kenned him long before he was a doctor."

They went in and waited a while, for Dr. Brown had many to call upon him that market morning. He was a great strong dark man, with a bright complexion and that instinctive faculty of raising confidence at sight which pertains to so many notable physicians; though he did not call himself that, being by fact and preference a surgeon. But physician or surgeon, John Thorburn Brown was a wise man of counsel always. He had certain thorns in his own flesh, which even in middle age irked him occasionally, and these made him very kind and very tolerant to those of others.

"May I come into the surgery and talk with you, Doctor, for a moment?" said Rorrison eagerly, as soon as they had shaken hands. "My daughter can stay here."

Dr. Brown took a long look at the girl.

"No, she can't," he said, in his brisk way; "she shall go in to my wife. She is cutting out papers for the tops of jam-pots, and is just aching for anything in petticoats to gossip with. In you go, dearie!"

He opened a door and smiled upon Ellen as she passed through. Then he shut it carefully to, and, with his hand on the handle, listened a moment, his ear inclined to the inner room. The sound of laughter and gay greetings came pleasantly from within. Dr. John Brown nodded a little like one who says, "That's all right." Then he turned on the rich farmer of the Ingleston of Whinnyliggate. "Well," he said, "why did you not bring her to me before?"

"Because I never noticed," said the father shamefacedly, sitting down beside the table and leaning his head on his hands. The doctor stood at the other end, drumming the points of his fingers softly on the table. He looked a trifle grim. His teeth seemed to be biting on something. He did not mean to let Rorrison off. He understood the man thoroughly.

"But for Mary," he said to himself, "I would have been just such a man! Thank God for a good wife!"

And from within a cheery voice fell pleasantly on his ear. It gave him pleasure as of old, even though the sideboard was still littered with the débris of their silver wedding.

"How long has this been going on?" he asked abruptly.

"I don't know, John," said Rorrison, "I fear for some time. I have noticed that she looked a little pale, but thought nothing of it."

"Tut, man, I don't mean the disease—but the irritant, the mind trouble?"

"I did not know that there was any!"

"Tony Rorrison, do you think it would do you any good if I were to call you a fool? Listen to me. Was it a love affair? Did you 'put your foot down,' as the saying is? I know your gentle ways. Man—I attended your wife when she was dying, and of all the—"

Dr. Brown had a free manner of speech and on this occasion he exceeded the utmost license allowed to his profession. But if he thought he could stir the man before him to anger he was mistaken.

"I don't know about a love story," Rorrison said slowly, with his head still on his hand; "but there was a young fellow—a sort of helper in the Kirk. He was quite impossible. He told me himself he had been a carter before he went to college, and was proud of it—yes, actually proud of it!"

"And pray why should he not?" demanded the doctor. "You and I, Tony, were not half so decent as most carters long after we had been at college. I am not saying too much for us even at this present time. Well, where is this young man?"

"He has left the parish. How should I know?"

"Then you must bring him back to the parish!"

Tony Rorrison groaned.

"YOU KILLED YOUR WIFE, TONY"

"WILL YE GIE ME ANITHER CHANCE AT THE CAIRTIN'?"

NOTE—"EELAN'S VICTORY" IS THE FIFTH OF A SERIES OF SIX SHORT STORIES BY MR. CROCKETT, AUTHOR OF "THE RAIDERS," "JOAN OF THE SWORDHAND," ETC., DEALING WITH THE FORTUNES OF "EVIL MERODACH," A SCOTCH DIVINITY STUDENT OF MOST REMARKABLE CHARACTER. THESE STORIES, EACH INDEPENDENT IN ITSELF, AND PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED BY JAY HAMBIDGE, HAVE APPEARED AT REGULAR INTERVALS, AND THE CONCLUDING STORY WILL BE PUBLISHED IN AN EARLY ISSUE.

"That I cannot do," he said; "the place is filled up—and he would not take a farthing from me anyway." Then, without any encouragement from the grim, kindly eyes that watched him so closely, the farmer spoke at large, unrolling his big, blundering heart like a scroll. John Brown waited till his friend had finished in order to put his thumb on the sore place.

"Gone to be a carter again, has he? Left the Church? Well, Tony Rorrison, you must go and fetch him back?"

"I'll see both you and him to the devil first!"

The doctor had been angling for this flash, and then, sharp on the back of it, he put in his counter with dry and calculated bitterness.

"You killed your wife, Tony," he said; "I am not going to stand by and see you murder your daughter! *You have got to find that young man!*"

"A likely story—that I, Anthony Rorrison of the Ingleston, should go to a Dundee carter and say, 'I want you to come and marry my daughter!' I tell you I can't, and, what is more, I won't—for you or any man!"

Dr. John Brown leaned a little nearer and dropped his words singly and icily upon his victim. He spoke almost as if he enjoyed it.

"Then if you will not do this, listen! Your daughter is in a very dangerous state. The neck glands are all diseased. They must be removed. They have fallen very low—I know not whether or not too low. But any day the disease may reach the lungs. Then nothing can be done. I suppose even you know that. Even now, at the very best, the operation will be touch and go, the recovery long and difficult. You must give the girl some reason for living, or she will go out like a badly snuffed candle between our fingers!"

The surgeon paused. He had never taken his eyes off the man, who was his patient as much as any that ever underlay his knife.

"Don't, Doctor, don't! I will go," he said, shuddering. "I care not if I do shame myself. I will find him. And, by the Lord, if he will not come—by the great God of heaven, I will kill him! My girl shall not die!"

. . . . . .

Dr. Thorburn Brown opened the door.

"What—still gossiping? Strawberries not all put away yet? Ah, that is a better color! Come, your father has been waiting for you a full quarter of an hour. I have had the hardest work to keep him quiet. Do let her go, Mary."

He patted Ellen's cheek kindly, and, as if accidentally, he touched her neck with his fingers as he had done when she came in. It thrilled her curiously. The doctor's wife looked at her husband with quick comprehension.

"You must come back and see me, my dear," she said, "and if ever I can be any help to you get your father to drive you straight in to Castle Street."

. . . . . .

So much of the story I learned from my senior and colleague, Dr. Thorburn Brown, with whom I acted as assistant in the operation. He has only just absolved me from the seal of the profession. Part, too, I heard from Rorrison that second night I watched with him, when his sleeplessness and his remorse had unhinged him. What I have now to tell I had from Ninian himself.

Evil Merodach had not gone to Dundee. He had stopped in the metropolis, finding work plentiful at the time. For the southern suburbs were creeping outward toward the crest of Morningside, topping the swell and beginning to feather toward the hills of Braid like a wave before it breaks.

Ninian went directly to a contractor and builder whose son he had known at college. Bob Bertram had left college and taken, sorely against his will, to his father's business. And now with his tall spare figure wrapped in a long gray overcoat, his well-shaped, delicately-featured face sunk between his narrow shoulders, he could be seen flitting about with plans or directing the labors of the laborers who dug the foundations of eligible villa residences. His voice rang occasionally in shrill invective, couched, however, in terms too academic to be very effective when applied to Irish navvies and Edinburgh gutterbluids.

In return they called him "Young Pinwire," even as they styled his father "The Gatepost."

"Hello, Ninian, what brings you here?" cried Bob Bertram cheerfully, at sight of his old college friend and sometime butt.

"I'm lookin' for a job," said Ninian, waving a hand to the second-story window at which his friend stood.

Bertram laughed.

"Well," he said, "if it's preaching you are looking for, we have some hard cases in our trade. You can try your hand on this squad."

The men digging the next foundation grinned appreciatively and a mason paused with a "clart" of moist lime raised on his trowel.

"I've left the preachin'," Ninian called up, "or rayther it has left me. I'm turned oot on the world withoot a character. Will ye gie me anither chance at the cairtin'?"

Bob the tall and spare grew also Bob the grave at the sound of Ninian's words. For a kindlier or a more tender soul never breathed than Robert Bertram, that most unwilling architect and builder. He came down quickly, treading the slim planks and ladders with the sure catlike tread which was his only hereditary outfit from his father and grandfather.

"Are you joking?" he said to Ninian, when at last they met on the moderately solid land of the "foond" bottom.

"Never less in my life," said Ninian stoutly.

"What for did you get your leave without a character?" said Bob; "was it through a lass?"

"Ay," replied Ninian imperturbably, "it was a lass—but no the way ye think!"

Without asking more, Bertram led the way into a little wooden office strewn with papers, rulers, straight-edges and filmy tracing-paper with spidery lines and splotches of color upon it.

When they came out Ninian was engaged as a carter at five-and-twenty shillings a week, five of which Bob Bertram did not take out of the treasury of the firm, though he said nothing about that.

"Aweel," said Ninian, as he yoked his horse, "maybe I'll mak' a better cairter than I made a minister. Haud up, there! where are ye comin' till, ye freckle faced besom!"

. . . . . .

Meanwhile, in Whinnyliggate the interest in Ninian waxed ever greater and greater. His disappearance, instead of clearing the parish of him, had filled the air with rumors, which the curious doings of Anthony Rorrison fanned into a flame. He actually went forth from door to door of all the houses at which Ninian Murdoch had been in the habit of visiting, asking if he had dropped any hint of his destination. And the folks within shut their mouths or lied copiously, according to their kind. For it was easy to see that these inquiries boded no good to the ex-helper.

But it was at a county meeting that the strangest thing of all happened. Admiral McSkimming of Whinnyliggate had a vast regard for dignities, and he felt it was no mean privilege to sit next to his Grace the Duke of Niddisdale. Judge of his surprise and pleasure, therefore, when, the business of the Commissioners of Supply having been completed, the Duke

NINIAN LOOKED AT THE LITTLE MAN STANDING PANTING IN THE DUSTY STREET BENEATH

turned round and begged the honor of a few words in private with his distinguished friend.

He took the Admiral's arm and the two went out together. That moment atoned for much, thus to be distinguished before all the county.

At last the two were pacing the causeway together, and with the tail of his eye the Admiral could see the shopkeepers rushing like so many aproned doves to their windows at the sight. Then the Duke opened out his business.

"I have taken this liberty, sir," he said, "because I judge that you are best fitted to supply the information I require."

The Admiral bowed. The Duke had a sententious style. Indeed, if he had been other than the Duke of Niddisdale he must have been called a trifle pompous. But he was a kindly, well-meaning man withal, and very faithful to his friends.

"I wish to ask you if you can inform me of the present habitation of a young clergyman of the Church of Scotland, lately, or at least sometime, resident in your parish. I refer to the Reverend Ninian Murdoch, a Bachelor of Arts, as I understand, of Edinburgh University."

The Admiral was suddenly aghast, crestfallen, erased. He glanced nervously about to see that no one had heard. Then he plucked up heart. After all, how was the town of Cairn Edward and the gentlemen commissioners to know that the Duke was not consulting him on the deepest affairs of State?

"Yes—yes," he stammered, "I do know him. But I am afraid—I fear that I do not know his present address."

The Duke waved a hand.

"A detail, a detail," he said in his large manner; "you will easily get it for me. I make no doubt at all of that. I had a letter from my old tutor, and, I may add, dear friend, the late Dr. Strabout of Whinnyliggate. He made a dying request which I cannot overlook. Strangely enough, it happens that it is in my power to grant it immediately. I propose to present your friend and my old tutor's protégé to the vacant parish of Morland, my home parish, as it were—in so far as Niddisdale Castle is situated within its bounds—and in addition, sir, one of the best livings in Scotland. Nay, do not thank me. I am always pleased to do what I can for any friend of yours. You will be sure to send me the young man's address. And, by the way, Admiral, has nothing been done yet about that handle to your name? It is a crying shame. However, I am to see the Premier on Wednesday week. Be sure that you send me the address I have asked for before that date. Your letter will remind me of my promise. Good-day to you, sir! Good-day! Good-day!"

And his Grace bowed himself off into his carriage which had been slowly following them up the street, leaving the little Admiral blowing with pursed cheeks and staring after the swift horses with eyes fairly injected with wonder and astonishment.

To have the coveted baronetcy, which his gallant actions in a score of dockyards had so well deserved, and of which his wealth (gathered in the days when the senior officers of the navy had the provisioning of their own vessels) so well fitted him to be an ornament, made to depend upon his discovering the whereabout of Ninian Murdoch—no wonder that the very idea made him shudder.

On the other hand, the thought that if he did not he might miss the title sent him posting to Edinburgh in such haste as he had not shown since the day he had bought the estate of Whinnyliggate and seen his name printed in the retired list of her Majesty's navy.

But for all his haste, Anthony Rorrison of the Ingleston was in Edinburgh before him.

. . . . . .

So it came to pass that just at the turning of the great road which, beginning at the end of the Pleasance, passes St. Leonard's and strolls downhill to the red roofs of Echo Bank (long since, alas! disappeared), a very weary Admiral stood gazing southward, his hand no more thrust into his waistcoat in the Napoleonic manner, his shoe buckles unpolished, his white waistcoat no longer in its first freshness, and his whole figure betokening mortal weariness.

A red cart—or, more exactly, a cart that had once been red—was approaching. Two men were in it, sitting in front, their feet upon either shaft.

The Admiral could not believe his eyes. It was—it could not be—the sometime helper of Whinnyliggate, the minister-designate of Morland!

"Stop!" he cried, holding out his arm as he had been used to do on the quarter-deck. The cart jogged on its way, the two men deep in converse. Ninian Murdoch's face was very grave.

Admiral McSkimming realized the danger there was of letting his prey slip through his fingers. But how could a rear-admiral and deputy-lieutenant for the county chase a lime-besmirched builder's cart through the metropolitan streets?

Well, the thing can be done at all events when a title is in question.

"Haud up, Jess—woa!—here's a wee fat mannie rinnin' after us," said Ninian. "If it's no the sweerin' Admiral! What can he want?"

"What's your address — your address?" gasped the Admiral.

"What's your wull?"

"Your address—where do you live?" reiterated the Admiral.

Ninian looked at the little man standing panting on the dusty street beneath. Then slowly his mind took in the meaning of it.

"I'm no gaun to cry my address oot here; there's ower mony poliss aboot. If you want it, loup up. Ye can hae my seat if your legs are lang enough to reach the tram. I can drive a cairt as weel standin' up as sittin' doon!"

Thus, with an enemy on either hand, both of them silent and anxious, himself untroubled in the midst, his face more cherubic than ever, Ninian rode into the yard of Bertram & Son, builders and contractors.

"This is where I bide," said Ninian, showing them the old wooden office where Bob Bertram kept his books by day and where Ninian spread his pallet by night.

The Admiral stared about him, with his hand once more in the Napoleonic waistcoat.

"Do you not know," he said sententiously, "that his Grace the Duke of Niddisdale has presented you to the parish of Morland, one of the most valuable livings in Scotland?"

"I didna so muckle as ken that there was a Duke of Niddisdale ava'!" said Ninian; "oor ain Duke o' Argyle is the only yin o' the name I ever heard o'. But juist bide a wee till I stable my beast an' then I'll talk to you."

But the Admiral had his notebook out.

"I have to communicate at once with his Grace," he said; "be good enough to furnish me with your written address. I must write to his Grace by this evening's post."

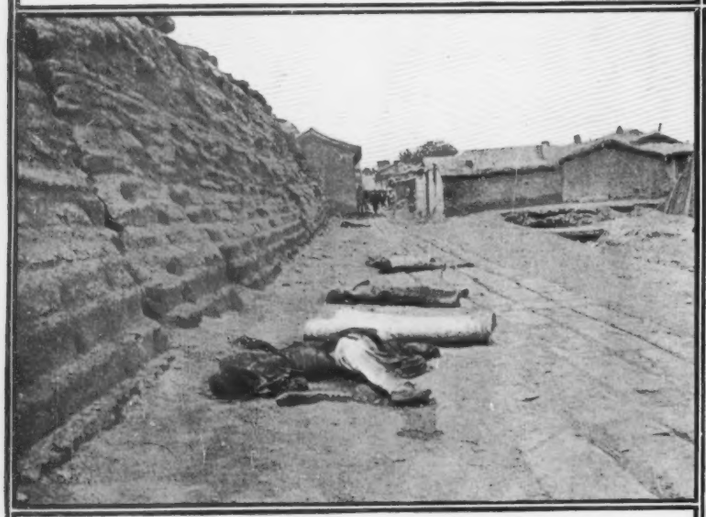
Then Anthony Rorrison spoke for the first time. His voice was quiet and very grave.

"Tell his Grace," he said, "that Mr. Ninian Murdoch's address will be at the Ingleston of Whinnyliggate for some time to come."

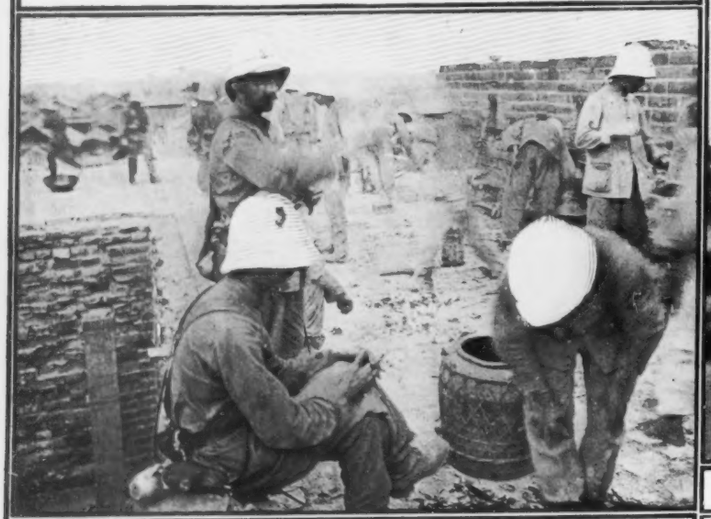
END OF THE FIFTH PART

HALF-MASTED FLAG IN THE SMOKE, OVER THE SOUTH GATE

OUT OF AMMUNITION—AMERICA ARINES BE
ACROSS THE BRI UNDER CO



DEAD CHINESE INSIDE THE NATIVE WALL

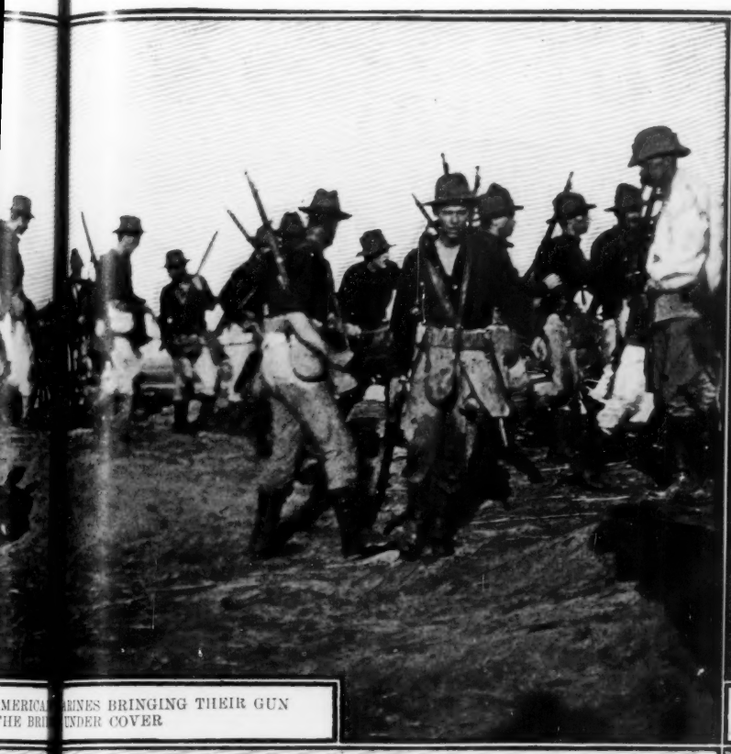


FRENCH TROOPS PREPARING THEIR DINNER IN THE NATIVE CITY

THE NINTH CROSSING BRIDGE TO THE MUD WALL. COLONEL LISCUM

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FREDERICK PALMER, JR., SPECIAL

IN AND AROUND TIEN-TSIN DURING THE TAKIN



MERICA RINES BRINGING THEIR GUN
HE BRI NDER COVER

INSIDE THE SOUTH GATE, AFTER THE SHELL FIRE

UM NG T DIRECTION HE IS TO TAKE, JUST BEFORE HE WAS KILLED

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS BRINGING IN THEIR WOUNDED

MAJOR WALLER AND A FEW OF HIS MARINES

, JU PECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENT IN CHINA

TAKING OF THE NATIVE CITY, JULY 13 AND 14

LONDON

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF COLLIER'S WEEKLY

THE CONQUEST OF CHINA A CHIMERA

THERE IS a growing impression here that never more truly than now among the Allies would discretion prove the better part of valor. A foe divided against itself is in sorry plight. England, for one, is beginning to dread those international disputes which may spring up from the attempted partition of China. Already, too, we hear it said rather grumblingly in London that foreign statesmanship is active, though the Prime Minister and his colleagues appear quite oblivious that anything is going on. One speaks of war and the rumors of war, but in this problematic Far Eastern controversy the rumors appear mufflingly and mysteriously to predominate. The booms from its thunderous guns, the cries from its martyrs' writhing lips, reach us like bells tolling through fog. Now we hear that Russia has refused to withdraw from the Imperial City, because she is at war with China. To be at war in this way is like being so with the sands of the desert, just now, or with the leaves of the forest. The protection of foreigners has not been attained by foreign troops, for missionaries are still being slaughtered. As one clever journalistic authority puts it, the conquest of China is a chimera. Not long ago it was suggested that the capital should be translated to some place nearer the sea, like Canton. But it has now, to all appearances, been transferred further inland, where Tsi-Hshe, that feminine sovereign whom some cynic Briton called "the only man in all China," may now alternately quake with fear and grind her molars with wrath. Those molars, if they still survive, must by now be somewhat yellow—the Yellow Danger symbolized!

GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY

Then, with reference to this matter of far preferable harmony between the Allies, we are just by way of learning that the German Emperor intends to pour upon Celestialdom an army of fifty thousand. Such a step, unauthorized by general consent of the Allies, will doubtless add new, raw difficulty to a situation already bristling with it. The decision as to a definite policy and the determined sticking thereto cannot be urged with sufficient ardor. If the decay of China is colossal we should remember that to agitate vast bulks of rottenness is sometimes to be smothered in their collapse. The Chinese Minister accredited to the Russian and Austrian courts, Yang Yu by name, has of late said some vivid things. Yang Yu, who is candor itself (if this may be chronicled, with a straight face, of any Chinaman), declares that the entire present conflict must be explained solely by his countryfolk's bitter hatred of Christians. Nothing, says Yang Yu, will induce the Chinese to renounce the religion of their ancestors. He sets down all the converts in his land as hypocrites of the deepest dye. "Under the shield of the Christian Church," this distinguished diplomat avers, "people of such stamp wish to live after the dictates of their passions, to bring unfair lawsuits, to rob and damage their compatriots." Let me quote a recent passage from an editorial in the "Daily News," which is probably, when all is said, the wisest, shrewdest, ablest and most unbiased of all English journals. "What is the use of telling a missionary," asks this publication, "that the Chinese do not want the Christian religion? You might as well tell a doctor that a sick man wanted to die. The doctor would answer: 'He shall not die if I can help it.' The missionary would not go to China if he did not believe that the Christian religion was good for all people in all countries at all times. The less the Chinese wish for it, the more, in his opinion, they ought to have it. It should be forced upon them, and the man who meets his death in forcing it upon them is a martyr. To stop these disinterested enthusiasts is impossible. *To stop them would be to violate the first principles of the pure and exalted faith which they profess.*"

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT

A great stir has of course been roused here by the publication of the Chamberlain letters. But, after all, the tempest promises to be little more serious than one of the teacup variety. Three members of Parliament, Mr. John Ellis, Mr. Labouchère and Dr. Clark are regarded as "implicated," but in no manner so damningly that the coming election can secure a very notable feather in one of its political caps by holding them up as awful examples. Cicero, in his letters to Atticus, it is claimed by the Conservatives, did not reveal greater frankness. And this correspondence, given to the world by carelessness on the part of the Boers, found in their deserted archives at Bloemfontein and Pretoria, are said by their Tory readers to vindicate most victoriously the policy of Mr. Chamberlain and her Majesty's government. Glancing through them, it must be affirmed that no dispassionate observer can see any such momentous purport in their contents. If the whole disclosure does any real good it will do good of a galvanic quality. It will put some new competitive and assertive life into that now torpid entity, the Liberal party, and it will, at the next Parliamentary sessions, supply Opposition benches with some blessedly tangible material for debate, argument and defence. Already hard things are being said of the Chamberlainian epistolary feint. The anti-Jingoes are already lifting hands of holy horror at the stubborness and malevolence (as they pronounce it) which went to the making of this most sanguinary war. While the documents of the three "members" whom I have named are held to be not only quite untreasonable but full of natural, discursive, ante-bellum expressions, those of Sir J. H. de Villiers, Mr. Merriman, Mr. Te Water, and others belonging to the Dutch party, writing by almost every post in the interests of peace, are regarded as evidence that Sir Alfred Milner culpably neglected the fine amical spirit which they disclose.

THE INTEGRITY OF THE TRANSVAAL

Mr. Krüger, as we find it freely conceded in certain pro-Boer quarters, deported himself in a style both stubborn and reactionary. But finally the blended suasion of the Cape and the Orange Free State Afrikanders wrought upon him hopeful results. We find, also, a distinct anti-Jingo denial that any matter at all connected with the desired extension of the franchise brought on his ultimate hostile attitude. What sowed in him the real antagonistic seed was his realization, his conviction, that Mr. Chamberlain wished to make a throat-clutch at the independence of the Transvaal. Those who hate the Colonial Secretary insist that he used all means in his power to kindle this Krügerian belief. His speech at Highbury, it will be remembered, was defiantly challengeful. The best legal minds in England are now agreed that "suzerainty" on the part of Mr. Chamberlain and his sympathizers had no justification either in fact or law. On this point, as he well knew, the Boers were nothing if not sensitive, and on this point he strenuously harped. Finally, it is urged, wishing to nullify the combined peace-impulses of all Dutch South Africa, he screwed his "terms" up higher, made fresh demands, and picked new quarrels . . But Radicalism has harder things to say on the subject of what both it and Liberalism call Mr. Chamberlain's effort. Indeed, one hears that the Conservative press are trying to make "dirty capital" out of Dr. Clark's letter, in which he advises Mr. Krüger to "seize the passes." Now, what, it is asked by friends and supporters of Dr. Clark (member for Caithness), does this gentleman really write? These words, not very incriminating, it must be owned, especially as they were written some time before the declaration of a war which nobody expected until it actually burst upon him—a veritable bolt from the blue: "If you were to do this" (that is, if Krüger were to seize the passes) "I am afraid it might have a bad effect morally in this country, and give rise to accusations that you have been, all along, intending to commence hostilities. . . It would, to a certain extent, weaken you before Europe." . . Mr. Chamberlain's khaki bid, as they call it, for triumphant popular support, can surely not be aided by his "exposure" of Mr. Ellis's letters. Mr. Ellis is a Liberal M.P. of great standing, and the worst that his foes can avow of him is that he has been a trifle imprudent.

THE ALDERSHOT FIASCO

Lord Wolseley's recent rebuke was indeed a scathing one. He lately reviewed about thirty thousand men in the extensive field manœuvres near Fox Hills. The soldiery, in its sham fray, consisted of regulars, militia and infantry. Cavalry, artillery and infantry all coöperated. But the mock battle, though carefully planned, proved a most mortifying fiasco. Aldershot has perhaps never seen a worse. The imaginary situation was that of a Northern force which had bivouacked during the night, after an unsuccessful engagement at certain points covered by outposts. A Southern force was presumed to be in hot pursuit. It requires a great deal of space for thirty thousand men to meet in any sort of battle, mimic or otherwise, and the line of fire was very extensive. Still, as we are told, there were places when the crowding produced a most awkward and unskilled effect. General Werner, com-

PHOTOGRAPHED BY VOIGHT, HAMBURG

1. PRINCESS HEINRICH 2. CROWN PRINCESS OF GREECE 3. PRINCESS ROYAL OF SACHSEN-MEIN 4. EMPRESS AUGUSTA VICTORIA 5. EMPRESS FREDERICK (EMPRESS DOWAGER) 6. PRINCESS ADOLF OF SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE 7. PRINCESS FRIEDRICH CARL OF HESSE 8. PRINCE ALEXANDER OF GREECE 9. PRINCESS HELEN OF GREECE 10. PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE 11. PRINCE ADOLF OF SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE 12. PRINCE FRIEDRICH CARL OF HESSE 13. PRINCE HEINRICH OF PRUSSIA 14. EMPEROR WILLIAM II. 15. CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE 16. PRINCE ALBERT OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN 17. GRANDDUKE OF HESSE

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY AND HIS IMMEDIATE FAMILY

anding the Fifth Brigade, claimed, after one of the most important actions ended, that he had turned General Guyon's right flank. But the umpires decided differently. There were other mistakes, blunders, derelictions. . . Later Lord Wolseley addressed a circle of officers. He said that he had perhaps asked too much for this one particular field-day, and that it had been like asking a child to run before he could walk. "This division," he added, "which amounts to an army corps, is not in such a condition that anybody would be warranted in sending it abroad as an army corps." The Commander-in-Chief's criticism was thoroughly condemning. Much talk has been created by this whole incident, and those who disapprove South African tactics are of course gladdened by it.

AN AGREEABLE FORM OF DEATH

Professor Heim, who is an Austrian mountain climber, has been collecting some statistics of a rather morbid yet keenly interesting kind. He now gives them to the world in a foreign review, and those who "gather samphire, deadly trade" (to quote Shakespeare's pungent reference) may feel assured that a chance misstep will land them in eternity with no pang of pain. He who falls from any great height, we now learn, has no suffering, no terror, no thrills of despair. On the contrary, he hears wonderful melodies, and feels himself borne toward some heavenly bourne. A well-known Alpine climber, named Sigrist, who survived a dreadful fall, wrote thus to Professor Heim: "When I fell from a great height on the Karpfstock, Canton Glarus, I retained full consciousness. I felt no fear, but had the sensation of floating downward, agreeably and safely. I was able to think calmly about my own position, and hastily reckoned up the means left for my family to live on after my death. I did not lose my breath, as is commonly supposed to be the case in all falls of this kind. When I struck ground I became unconscious without the least sensation of pain. I cannot imagine a more agreeable form of death." . . Professor Heim himself once fell eight hundred feet, and underwent similar psychic results. It was he, however, who heard the wonderful music. In the brief time of his descent he found himself filled with a realization of exquisite peace and rest. On regaining consciousness, two hours later, he recollected nothing of any concussive shock. All physical distress was reserved for the dawdling and beerippled hours of his recovery.

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PHOTOS from LIFE Model studies, Stereos, Beauties, etc. 100 small photos and two large ones, $1 note. S. BRUNNAGEL, NACHF. - MUNICH I, BRIE FACH (GERMANY).

HIS MAJESTY THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN INVARIABLY PREFERS GENUINE GUYOT SUSPENDERS

For sale at your dealers—or we will send sample pair (and a handsome necktie holder) on receipt of price—50c.

OSTHEIMER BROS. 621 Broadway, N.Y. City

The Brunswick

Have a good Cigar. It's just as easy to have a good smoke as a poor one. They cost you the same. The Brunswick is good. You will like it and buy it again. ***Look for Arrow Head on Every Cigar.***

JACOB STAHL, JR. & CO., Makers, 168th St. and 3rd Ave., N. Y. City.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900

The Judges at the Paris Exposition have awarded a

GOLD MEDAL

to

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.

the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.

BAKER'S COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

are always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious, and nutritious. The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package, and are made only by

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,
DORCHESTER, MASS.

TRADE-MARK ESTABLISHED 1780.

Good whisky cannot be spoiled by good water.

"Canadian Club" Whisky

is admittedly one of the most delicate of whiskies, yet water does not wash out its subtile flavour and aroma, but on the contrary enhances them. A "Canadian Club" High Ball is the perfection of a summer drink.

PHOTOGRAPHS, high-class painters' models, taken from life, artistic and approved Parisian work. Illustr. catal. with 3 cabinets or stereos and 48 samples $1. R. GENNERT, 89 P Fbg. St. Martin, PARIS, FRANCE.

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Saves the wife's time in putting the clothes away.
Saves your time in finding them. The clothes are always in their place and can be located at a glance.
Saves the clothing by keeping it in good form, taking out the wrinkles and giving it a stylish appearance.
Saves money by saving your clothing (reducing your tailor's bills).
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Two Styles—Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Ladies'—12 skirt hangers, 12 garment yokes, 2 shelf bars, 1 closet loop.
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PRICE per set, $3.00; two sets to one address, $5.50 express prepaid. If your dealer does not have them remit to us.

SIX MONTHS' TRIAL—Try a set, and if not perfectly satisfactory return it to us any time within six months and we will refund your money. Write for **Free Booklet**—gives complete description of both sets.

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Remember the Trade-Mark—DOUBLE TRIANGLE BRAND

Collars, 2 for 25 Cents.
Cuffs, 25 Cents a pair.

Your dealer has them or will get them for you

VAN ZANDT, JACOBS & CO., TROY, N.Y.

FROM HARPER'S WEEKLY.

"ALCOHOL, it is claimed by statisticians, is the chief curse of civilization. More men fall in body, brain, and business through its agency than from any other cause. Ventures sent to sea with alcohol in command cannot mind the winds, fail to take correct astronomical observations, and arrive anywhere but in the right port. Alcohol ruins a man's health; ruins his home; endangers his happiness; jeopardizes his business interests, and brings him into ridicule.

The Keeley Institutes are neither hospitals nor prisons, but are as homelike as it is possible to make them. There is no confinement, nor is the slightest restraint put upon the patients beyond the request that they shall observe the few simple rules and take faithfully the medicines prescribed. Neither are the patients treated as offenders against the morals of society, but as gentlemen and ladies who are afflicted with a disease that is curable.

To Dr. Keeley is due the honorable distinction of having first declared against the vice theory of drunkenness, and to substitute for old methods a humane and intelligent treatment which removed permanently the appetite for drink, and at the same time, by restoring the nervous system to a sound condition, improved the general health of the patient."

The Keeley treatment cures this disease by restoring the nerves to a perfectly healthy state. **It cures by removing the cause.** The result is that the patient is left in a normal and healthy condition, and he has neither craving, desire, nor necessity for stimulants.

LESLIE E. KEELEY, M.D., LL.D

Detailed information of this treatment, and proofs of its success, sent free upon application to any of the institutions named.

THE Keeley Cure

Alcohol, Opium, Tobacco Using

Produce each a disease having definite pathology. The disease yields easily to the Double Chloride of Gold Treatment as administered at the following Keeley Institutes:

Address the Institute Nearest You.

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"Non-Heredity of Inebriety," by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, mailed upon application.

FROM A WOMAN'S VIEWPOINT

EDITED BY

MARGARET E. SANGSTER

THE ETERNAL WOMANLY

OFTEN WHEN I SEE a pretty girl in a Derby hat, and the collar and tie and stiff shirt and general gear of her brother, possibly with other masculine borrowings—of gait and manner, of language in all the potentialities of slang, it may be with a brown stain on the thumb—I look to see if with her exclusively feminine array she has doffed, also, her feminine charm. And although I ardently advocate everything that really advances the freedom and elevation of women, believing them intellectually the equal, and spiritually—at least at present—the superior of men, yet there flashes on my recollection the picture of a woman who made no pretension to unusual intelligence, to much education or knowledge of affairs, and yet who conquered the great world of her day simply by the charm of her femininity. And I wonder if her way, unconscious of aim or effort as it was, is not better than the other. There is no reason for not mentioning her name, as she has long since left this earth and been called by a new name, and I think there is no one left, belonging to her, to resent publicity. And it is true she is something like a historical character; but she would have shrunk—and, on the whole—no.

I had been invited to lunch at the house of one of the wittiest and most agreeable women of Washington—she from the extreme Western coast of the country, I from the extreme East—and we were quite gay, as how could it be otherwise when Gail Hamilton was of the party? In due time the guest of honor arrived, and we were presented to—Mrs. Georgia Gray;—the true name was so very much prettier! We saw a really magnificent old lady, very tall, very queenly, with great luminous light-brown eyes under dark eyebrows and long dark lashes, although the waves of her hair were entirely silvered. Her features were delicate as if carved in ivory; her color made you think of moonlight; and the expression of her countenance was beatific. She was then much past seventy; but you did not think of years in relation to her. Old as she was, and impossible as it was, she was still absolutely lovely.

We all knew of her, and Washington was full of traditions of her as the beautiful Mrs. Georgia Gray, let me say—her father the famous Governor of one of our Border States and her husband a Southern Congressman of wealth, who had brought her to the Capital, where she had turned all heads with her extraordinary beauty, and with a grace and charm of manner that rivalled it.

I had seen a picture of her, where she was painted in the dress she wore when dining with the young Queen of England, and the picture represented perfection. But although, as you know, she was no longer young, and although she wore a simple China silk and a cap, instead of lace and jewels, she was still as lovely to look upon as she had been in that long-gone period—although, to be sure, after a different fashion. Moreover, she retained the exquisite manner, and she was utterly unaffected and natural, even if a little bewildered by the discovery that in the lapse of years, and the coming of money to the top of things, hers was no longer a name to conjure by.

She did not hesitate to speak of her experiences, knowing that they were almost as interesting to us as they had been to her. And listening to the story of her foreign sojourns, we could not, while we looked at her, wonder at the kindnesses she had received; anything less seemed impossible. She had come to have a feeling as if she were speaking of some one else, and told of her triumphs with a childlike naiveté. But we all remembered having heard of her beauty as in those days something marvellous, heightened, as it was, by an incomparable air of innocence; and under the spell of smile and voice we could do nothing but believe it.

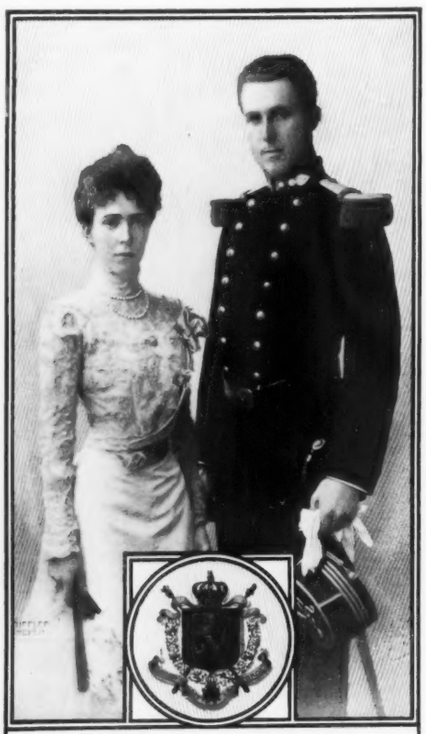
Her husband had taken her abroad in the bloom of her youth and loveliness; and not only had throngs followed her in the streets, but kings, as you might say, had taken off their crowns to her, all as though she were a little more than human. She attended some of the drawing-rooms of King William IV. of England—or, rather, of Queen Adelaide; and she was at Queen Victoria's first drawing-room, and dined with the young Queen on the next day. Many a time she breakfasted with Rogers, and she told us amusing incidents of those frugal banquets, where the feast of reason and flow of soul was the chief of the entertaining, "and mighty good entertaining at that."

When she crossed to the Continent she visited Queen Hortense; and with no other prestige than her personality was put by that gentle lady on terms of sweetest equality with herself, as far as the unavoidable etiquettes allowed. Madame Mère, herself, the Emperor Napoleon's mother, accorded her especial grace. She passed weeks of intimacy with Queen Caroline of Naples. And with the acclaim of courts following her, she was taken as the beauty of the present to see the beauty of the past in Madame Recamier. Finally, she was presented in a private audience to Pope Gregory, an honor usually granted only to princesses of the blood-royal.

And all this was the tribute merely to beauty and grace and sweetness. For there was no circumstance, no rank, no marvel of wealth, genius or achievement to command it—only the genius of pleasing to perfection.

There was a great deal more of it. And after all the innumerable flatteries, the adulations of kings and great nobles, great soldiers, great priests, great diplomats, and the adorations of women, she came home to meet with broken fortunes, and death darkening her house. And when I knew her she was living on a remnant of money forgotten in palmy days, in a contrast as sharp as that between vivid sunlight and black shadow, and the world and the generations of it had swept by and forgotten her.

But the wonder of it all was the absolute sweetness with which she had met the tremendous change, and the attraction that made you still recognize at past threescore and ten—that made all the world still recognize—not only the beauty of two worlds in Mrs. Georgia Gray, but the charm of all womanhood.



PRINCE ALBERT OF BELGIUM AND HIS FIANCEE—PRINCE ALBERT, NEPHEW OF KING LEOPOLD II., IS HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE TO THE THRONE. HE IS ABOUT TO WED PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF BAVARIA, SECOND DAUGHTER OF PRINCE CHARLES THEODORE AND DUCHESS MARIA JOSEPHA OF BRAGANCE

THE OMNIPRESENT PIANO

NOTWITHSTANDING the wider and more intelligent knowledge of music, and the greater respect for art which we note as our nation grows older, the piano is still omnipresent. Its tinkle-tinkle, tum-tum sounds from the little red house on the edge of the woods, all along the village street its melody is heard, and thousands of half-taught girls

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND'S UNIQUE REVIEW—AUGUST 31 WAS THE TWENTIETH BIRTHDAY OF QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND, WHO HAS BEEN THE MOST BELOVED MONARCH IN EUROPE SINCE SHE ASCENDED THE THRONE TWO YEARS AGO, WHEN HER MOTHER'S REGENCY ENDED. ONE AFTERNOON AT THE BEGINNING OF LAST MONTH THERE WAS A PARTICULARLY UNIQUE SIGHT ON THE ZUYDER-ZEE, WHEN QUEEN WILHELMINA AND THE QUEEN-MOTHER HELD A REVIEW OF THE DUTCH FISHING FLEET OF TWO THOUSAND BOATS. THE ROYAL YACHT SAILED BETWEEN THE LINES OF SMACKS, WHICH WERE GAYLY DECKED WITH THE NATIONAL COLORS, AND THE FISHER FOLK, IN THEIR QUAINT COSTUMES, GREETED THEIR YOUNG MONARCH WITH THE UTMOST ENTHUSIASM. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN WHILE THE LITTLE QUEEN WAS RECEIVING THE OFFICERS OF THE DUTCH HERRING FISHERY INDUSTRY, WHO ARE SHOWN GOING ABOARD TO PAY THEIR RESPECTS TO HER MAJESTY

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There's no something for nothing,—no free premiums—you pay or over-pay for all you get.

It's your full money's worth of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap, or, less than your money's worth of other soap and premiums.

You're sure of Babbitt's Soap, the standard soap of America, at a fair price—pay less and get less.

No premiums, no catch-penny schemes.

More soap for your money than your money can buy elsewhere.

Your full money's worth of the best and longest lasting laundry soap on earth.

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cover the entire body like an additional skin. Fitting like a glove, but softly and without pressure. **No buttons down the front.** Made for men, women and young people. Most convenient to put on, being entered at the top and drawn on like trousers. With no other kind of underwear can ladies obtain such perfect fit for dresses or wear comfortably so small a corset. **Made in great variety of fabrics and weights.**

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IVERS & POND PIANO CO.,

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Flemish Plate Rack $2.00

Express Charges Prepaid in U. S.

40 in. long, 16 in. high. **Genuine Flemish Oak.** A stylish, elegant addition to any dining-room. A most appropriate and useful gift. Handsome **photograph** of rack, showing artistic arrangement (**in colors**) of fine China, **sent free.**

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Shade Won't Work

Because it isn't mounted on THE IMPROVED HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLER.

A perfect article. No tacks required. Notice name on roller when buying your shades.

with not the ghost of a talent for music are still forced to spend weary hours at their dreary practice at the keyboard. Yet the piano does add piquancy to life, whether we enjoy it as a master hand touches its "four-and-twenty black slaves, four-and-twenty white," or whether a child's incessant finger-exercises drive us half out of our wits and wholly into exasperation.

COUNTRY WOMEN AND CURRENT EVENTS

THE CITY WOMAN lives in the midst of excitement. Incidents jostle one another. The morning and evening papers and the bevy of intervening extras keep her at high pressure, and she is constantly hearing comment on what is going on wherever she turns. Yet she is not always as well informed as her country cousin, who takes, and reads from cover to cover, an illustrated weekly, and who digests and assimilates every item of news, pores over the letters of foreign correspondents, and knows every step of current history, whether it concern the Boer war, the Indian famine, or the Boxer uprising in China. You meet the mistress of the farmhouse, a woman cumbered with much inevitable drudgery, yet quiet, serene and unruffled, even in the boarding season, when her home is thronged from entrance to eaves with people who have come from town to rest among green fields. This gentlewoman has opinions about expansion and imperialism, she has views about politics, and can talk intelligently with her husband and sons about the merits and demerits of the opposing candidates, and, what is more to the point, she bases her conclusions upon her reading, and enforces her position by arguments not easily refuted. The country vote is always a make-weight to be reckoned with when contests are decided, and, back of the country vote, a silent yet potential force is the conscience of the country woman, her poise, her thought, her intellect not to be ignored. The sentiment of "The Man with the Hoe" was a manifest injustice to the American farmer—all the more that the farmer's wife in our country is the direct antithesis in every particular of the rural type of femininity in the Old World.

A SERIO-COMIC BLUNDER

WHEN one watches the handling of luggage at railway stations, and notes the amount of this which at present is transferred to and fro, she is surprised that errors so seldom occur. Occasionally, however, blunders are made; and they are of a puzzling character, as when, the other day, General Sickles, on arriving at Chicago, found himself in possession of a young lady's trunk, filled with the lingerie, the dainty shirt-waists and the dinner gowns of a belle, while the fair owner at some other objective point was distressed to discover herself encumbered with the uniform of a grizzled veteran. Fortunately, the telegraph enables the unfortunate victims of official negligence to set matters straight in a short time. In the days of the stage-coach and the sloop errors of this sort would have been more serious, though they were less liable to happen, since the swiftness of our progress has helped to make us a trifle inexact. The wonder is that blunders are so infrequent as to be the exceptions against rules of safe transit.

A NEW BOOK WORTH READING

"EARLY in the last century," says Irving Bacheller in the preface to his new book, "Eben Holden," "the hardy wood-choppers began to come west out of Vermont. They founded their homes in the Adirondack wildernesses and cleared their rough acres with the axe and the charcoal pit. After years of toil in a rigorous climate they left their sons little besides a stumpy farm and a coon-skin overcoat. Far from the centres of life, their amusements, their humors, their religion, their folk-lore, their views of things had in them the flavor of the timber-lands, the simplicity of childhood. Every son was nurtured in the love of honor and of industry, and the hope of some time being President."

Against this background of primitive virtue and the primeval forest, Mr. Bacheller has painted a singularly original and striking picture. Eben Holden, the hero, is a strong character, and is typical of a class hitherto seldom depicted in fiction. A hired man, to whom his employer and his employer's family were both dear and sacred, but who is as independent in every relation as a king on his throne, a man provincial to the last degree, yet every inch a gentleman—sturdy, humorous, practical, a master of woodcraft, a lover of children and of horses, Eben Holden takes a surt of grip of our affections; he is so human, and under his white hairs abides so perennially the heart of a boy. The story abounds in fine touches and bits of description; it is sweet with the smell of the balsam which men breathe in the north woods. Whenever one finds a real book, he or she owes it to the rest to tell them about it, that they may read and enjoy it too. So I pass the word along. Read "Eben Holden."

Compressing the felt by hand.

TRADE-MARK.

The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress, $15.

There are no doubts in the minds of the tens of thousands who have already bought our mattress by mail. Our guarantee of "30 Nights' Free Trial" (see below) should remove all suspicion from yours. However, you had better

Look Before You Leap

We know we make the best mattress in the world, **no matter what the price**, and all we ask now is the privilege of mailing you

FREE, Our Handsome Book

of 72 pages, "The Test of Time," *whether you need a mattress now or not.* A small request surely. Send your name on a postal to-day.

SLEEP ON IT 30 NIGHTS

And if it is not even all you have **hoped for**, if you don't believe it to be the equal in cleanliness, durability and comfort of any $50 hair mattress ever made, you can get your money back by return mail—"no questions asked." There will be no unpleasantness about it at all.

Express Charges Prepaid Everywhere

2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 lbs.,	$ 8.35	ALL 6 Feet 3 Inches LONG
3 feet wide, 30 lbs., . . .	10.00	
3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 lbs.,	11.70	
4 feet wide, 40 lbs., . . .	13.35	
4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 lbs.,	15 00	

If made in two parts, 50c. extra.

Take Care! Don't be Deceived!

There is not a single store in the country that carries our mattress; almost every store now has an imitation so-called "felt," which is kept in stock to sell on our advertising. *Our name and guarantee on every genuine mattress.* Sold direct to consumer only—*express prepaid.* Send for free book "The Test of Time."

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We have cushioned 25,000 Churches. Send for our book "Church Cushions."

Krell Pianos

"Distinctively Original Creations, both as regards the scale and manner of construction."

Angelic sweetness, wonderful volume and exquisite singing quality of tone are evidences of the superb genius manifested throughout in their construction.

Easy payments arranged if desired. Beautiful catalogue sent free.

THE KRELL PIANO CO.

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"DO NOT STAMMER"

YOU CAN BE CURED

Edwin S. Johnston

"I consider the cure a remarkable one."—W. N. Ashman (Judge of Orphans' Court, Phila.). "I fully concur in the statement of Hon. Judge Ashman."—John Field (Young, Smyth, Field & Co., Phila.). Endorsed also by Rev. Russell H. Conwell, Baptist Temple, Phila., Hon. John Wanamaker, Phila., and Bishop C. H. Fowler, Buffalo, N. Y.

Send for new 67-page book to the Philadelphia Institute, for Stammerers, 1033 Spring Garden St., Phila. Established 16 years. Edwin S. Johnston, Founder and President.

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This prize is awarded in competition with the world. It means that *Whiting Papers* are the best made anywhere. The prize is awarded both for the excellence of the papers themselves and also for the design and tastefulness with which they are put up, two things which have long been the cardinal points of excellence in Whiting papers.

No American paper manufacturer ever before won the

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Every man who likes fine stationery will find them excellent for high grade office use.

Whiting ledger and legal papers and in Bonds and Linens for all purposes will please business men.

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The world's best ought to be none too good for you.

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Order one from any local dealer. Sleep on it. If you don't like it better than the other kind

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That's proof. If one dealer will not supply you, write us—we'll tell you of another who will.

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This book contains 480 pages, size 14x10½ in., equivalent to over 1000 pages of the ordinary catalogue—it saves from 25 to 75 per cent. on everything to Eat, Wear and Use, contains over 13,000 illustrations and quoted wholesale prices to consumers on over 150,000 different articles. It required 47 car-loads of paper to print this enormous edition. With this book in your possession you can buy everything you need, at all seasons of the year, cheaper than the average dealer.

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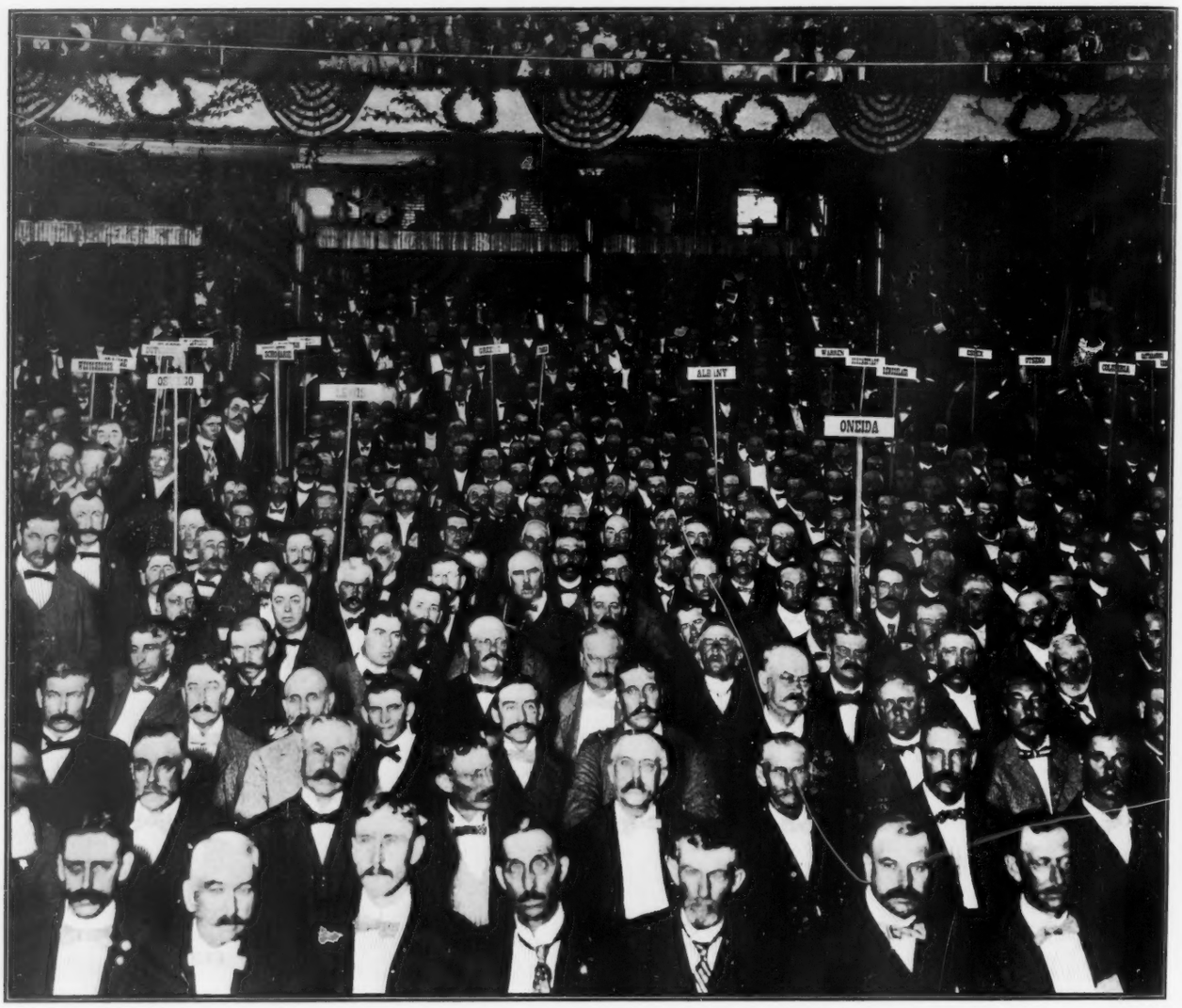

THE NEW YORK STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN SESSION AT SARATOGA TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. THE CONVENTION ADJOURNED ON SEPTEMBER 5, AFTER SELECTING THE FOLLOWING TICKET

GOVERNOR, BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR. OF ORANGE COUNTY
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF OF KINGS COUNTY
SECRETARY OF STATE, JOHN T. McDONNOUGH OF ALBANY COUNTY
CONTROLLER, WILLIAM J. MORGAN OF ERIE COUNTY
ATTORNEY-GENERAL, JOHN C. DAVIES OF ONEIDA COUNTY
TREASURER, JOHN P. JAECKEL OF CAYUGA COUNTY
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, E. A. BOND OF JEFFERSON COUNTY

PARIS

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF COLLIER'S WEEKLY

THE ALARMISTS' ANGLO-FRENCH WAR

NOVEMBER, the month set by Jingoes and alarmists on both sides of the English Channel for the outbreak of a war between Great Britain and France, is but a few weeks off. Luckily for both nations, the fears or desires of those worthies are not likely to be realized; on the contrary, the possibilities are that Anglo-French relations will soon undergo a decided improvement. At all events, Admiral Seymour's manly and loyal letter to the French Admiral extolling the conduct of the French contingent in the operations outside of Tien-tsin and the approaching visit to Paris of the presidents of the British Chambers of Commerce are incidents which make for a better understanding between the two great Western nations of Europe if not for a healing of old sores.

If all the efforts of the true patriots in both countries should come to naught, the fault will be primarily with the ultra-Jingo press in Great Britain. These organs are guilty of every conceivable trick and device having for an object the inflaming of British public opinion against the French nation. They sin by omission as well as commission. A case in point is the Seymour letter just referred to. This tribute to the bravery of the French troops was received with a chorus of praise by the organs of all parties in France, but not a single newspaper devoted to the interests of Joseph Chamberlain & Co. thought it worth while to refer to the fact. On the other hand, the criticisms of the Paris newspapers on the hasty and ill-advised execution of Lieutenant Hans Cordua were carefully reproduced with appropriate comments. The unfairness of this proceeding is all the more apparent when one considers the neglect of these same journals to quote similar adverse criticism in the columns of the German, Austrian and Italian press. The British newspaper reader is thus led to believe that the French are the only hostile critics of the Chamberlain policy, and as a logical sequence he lends a willing ear to all the other inventions dished up to him.

AMERICAN MESSENGER BOY IN PARIS

That the Chinese crisis has not lessened the general interest in Transvaal matters is shown by the manner of Jimmy Smith's reception in Paris a few days ago. Of course, you all know who Jimmy Smith is—the young A. D. T. messenger whom John Wanamaker's Philadelphia organ, the "North American," despatched to Pretoria some months back with an address to President Krüger signed by 29,000 school children. Smith passed through Paris on his way out accompanied by Mr. Hugh Sutherland, the writer, who had received the pleasant assignment of reporting his movements. Both were the objects of much attention then, but not a circumstance to what they have been on their return journey. Dinners, soirees and receptions galore have been held in their honor by prominent party leaders, official personages of the Boer Independence Association having taken them under their protection. Young Smith's description of his reception by President Krüger, as entered in his diary, is worth reproducing. I give it in extenso:

KRUGER AS SEEN BY MESSENGER SMITH

"Next day, Tuesday, May 29, we went to the State House and saw Secretary Reitz. He looked much worried, but was very kind, and asked all about the Philadelphia boys. He said they had done a noble and patriotic thing in preparing the message to the poor Boers. After a while he called up the President's house on the telephone and asked when I could be received. It seemed funny that he should be talking to Oom Paul over the telephone. The President said he would see me at three o'clock in the afternoon.

"At that hour we drove to his house. It is a low, white building of wood, with a veranda, and seems a very humble house for a President. At the gate were two sentries in uniform, who presented arms as I walked in. I passed between the big marble lions that lie on each side of the steps, and so into the house. Secretary Reitz shook hands with me, and we turned to the left and entered a big room. It was nearly dark, but at the further end, standing by a table, I saw President Krüger.

"Somehow a lump came in my throat as I walked down the long room. He looked so grave and sad, and the place was so quiet. It was not the way I had hoped to see Oom Paul. When I stood before him he held his big pipe in his left hand, and I saw the place where his thumb was missing. He lost it in a fight with a lion. He did not smile, but there was something very kind and very sad in his look. I felt glad to see him and sorry for him at the same time. Near him stood a man with a gray beard, who was General Lucas Meyer.

OOM PAUL'S THANKS TO AMERICAN BOYS

"Mr. Reitz spoke to the President in Dutch, and he put his hand behind his ear to listen, while he looked at me. Then he shook hands with me and with those who had come with me, and I took the box off the strap. I handed it to the President and said:

"'Your Excellency, I have the honor to present to you a message of sympathy signed by 29,000 schoolboys of Philadelphia, which was intrusted to me to deliver.'

"President Krüger laid down his pipe and put the box on the table. Then he opened it and pulled out the first part of the big roll containing the names. When he saw the picture of the Boer and the soldier of 1776 he nodded his head. While he examined it Mr. Reitz read him the message, translating it into Dutch. The President followed the words, and read the names of the officers of the schoolboys' committee.

"Then he turned to me again and spoke in Dutch. His voice is very deep, and it seemed to fill the whole room. When he had finished, Mr. Reitz said:

"The President says: 'My son, I thank you for taking this long journey to bring to me this message of sympathy. Tell the schoolboys of Philadelphia that they have sent encouragement to a people sore oppressed. This token of sympathy from America will encourage us to continue the fight for freedom. I pray that you will return safely to your home.'

"Mr. Reitz then showed the President the big souvenir book sent to him by 'The North American.' It was laid on the table, and Mr. Reitz and the President together read the inscription, which was in Dutch and English. They spent some minutes in looking through the book. When President Krüger saw the pictures of the schoolboys and of the big mass-meeting he pointed to them and spoke about them to Mr. Reitz. There was a big Transvaal flag with the book. The President seemed greatly pleased with this, and laid it over the back of his chair.

"After shaking hands again with the President we went away. The last I saw of him he was standing by the table, with his hand resting on the box containing the message, listening to General Meyer.

"Outside there was quite a crowd of people, and many shook hands with me. I met a Boer messenger boy. He had a bag slung over his shoulder, and had just ridden in from the front with a message for the President. He stood beside me in a picture that was taken on the steps of the President's house."

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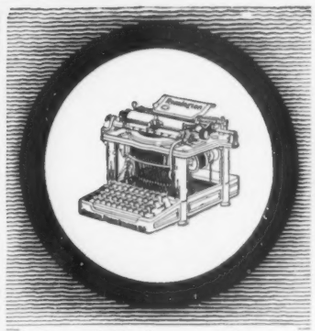

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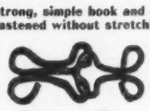

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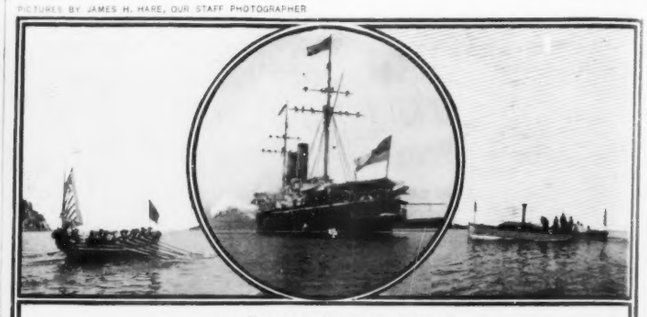


H.M.S. "CRESCENT" FIRING A SALUTE

THE BRITISH SQUADRON AT BAR HARBOR

VISITORS to Bar Harbor during the first weeks of September had the fact indelibly impressed upon them that the officers and men of the two great English-speaking navies of the world—the American and British—are not only a credit to their respective nations, physically and morally, but also, by personal observation, are able to say that they have been brought face to face with a practical illustration of the trite saying "Blood is thicker than water."

Five ships of the Royal Navy, comprising part of the British North Atlantic Squadron, sailed from Halifax on September 3, and dropped anchor in Bar Harbor on the morning of the 4th. Their officers and crews were to be entertained by the officers of seven ships of our North Atlantic Squadron, and all the officers of both squadrons were to enjoy the hospitality of the summer residents and others on shore.

A meritorious feature of the arrangements was a big tent erected by the committee for the sailors who stayed on shore over night, and managed by the naval branch of the Y.M.C.A. It contained 250 cots, each having a pillow and blanket for "Jack," and he appreciated the change, after sleeping for months in a hammock. One night when the tent was full, three British tars pulled down three American flags from the decorations, rolled themselves up in them, and laid down on the grass under the tent.

Maine folks from far-off towns and counties came to Bar Harbor to witness the arrival of the British ships on Tuesday, September 4, and it was a sight worth travelling many miles to see. The town was simply ablaze with bunting. It is said there were more British flags swung from Bar Harbor's cottages, stores and hotels than had been seen in the whole State of Maine during the Revolution.

The American warships, *New York*, *Texas*, *Massachusetts*, *Indiana*, *Kearsarge*, *Kentucky* and *Scorpion*, having arrived a couple of days in advance, were ready on the morning of the 4th to welcome the British squadron. Majestically they steamed into Frenchman's Bay. From the mountains and housetops they were spied when miles at sea. The news spread like wildfire, and by nine o'clock, when the long, white torpedo-boat destroyer *Quail*, with her four yellow funnels, dashed into the harbor to pick out an anchorage for the four larger cruisers *Crescent*, *Psyche*, *Tribune* and *Indefatigable*, the rocky shores and piers were lined with eager throngs.

The entrance to Bar Harbor is between two islands, Bald Porcupine and Sheep Porcupine. Vice-Admiral G. D. Bedford, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the squadron, on board his flagship, the first-class cruiser *Crescent*, finding there was just room between the islands to bring his ships in, four abreast, and still maintain a couple of lengths' distance between them, treated those on shore to a very pretty evolution. He signalled in advance "Ships, Column of fours—Left turn." Later, when the signal of execution was given, each ship turned at right angles, entered the harbor in perfect line, and anchored with the flagship.

To the national salute of twenty-one guns, fired by the *Crescent*, with the Stars and Stripes at the main, our flagship—the *New York*—replied in kind, with the British ensign aloft. Then official visits were exchanged between the admirals. The Commander-in-Chief of our squadron—Rear-Admiral Norman H. Farquhar—being the junior in rank made the first call. In his twelve-oared barge he went alongside the British warship, and was received on the *Crescent's* quarter-deck by Vice-Admiral Bedford, and the captains of all his ships, in full uniform. As he left the ship the British gunners gave him a rear-admiral's salute.

In his steam cutter, Vice-Admiral Bedford was soon alongside the *New York* returning our admiral's visit. He was received in the same manner by Admiral Farquhar and the captains of all our ships, and a salute of fifteen guns was given him as he left. Rear-Admiral Upshur, retired, who had labored long and faithfully with the Citizens' Committee on shore to perfect all the details for the week's reception of the naval officers, boarded the *Crescent*, greeted Admiral Bedford, and gave him and his officers the freedom of the town, so to speak.

Then the festivities began in earnest. Lady Bedford and her daughter were taken driving and to tea that day by Mrs. Robert Amory.

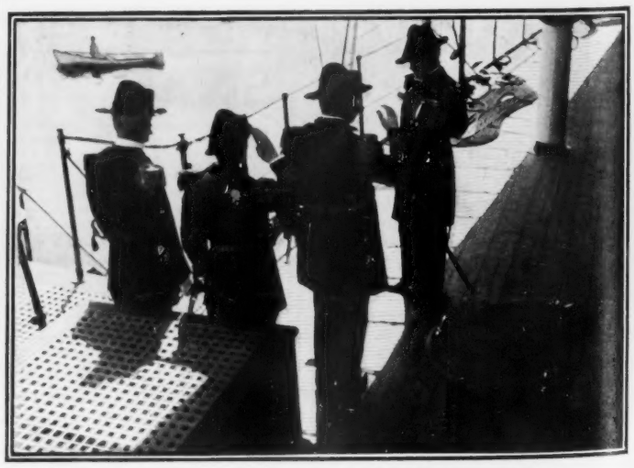
For two hours during the afternoon the admirals of both fleets, with their staffs, held a public reception at the St. Saveur, where the millionnaire, merchant or farmer shook hands with the admirals. This affair was splendidly managed by Mr. William Butler Duncan of New York and others.

That evening there was a dinner on board the flagship *New York*, tendered by our admiral to the British commander, and to the captains of all the ships.

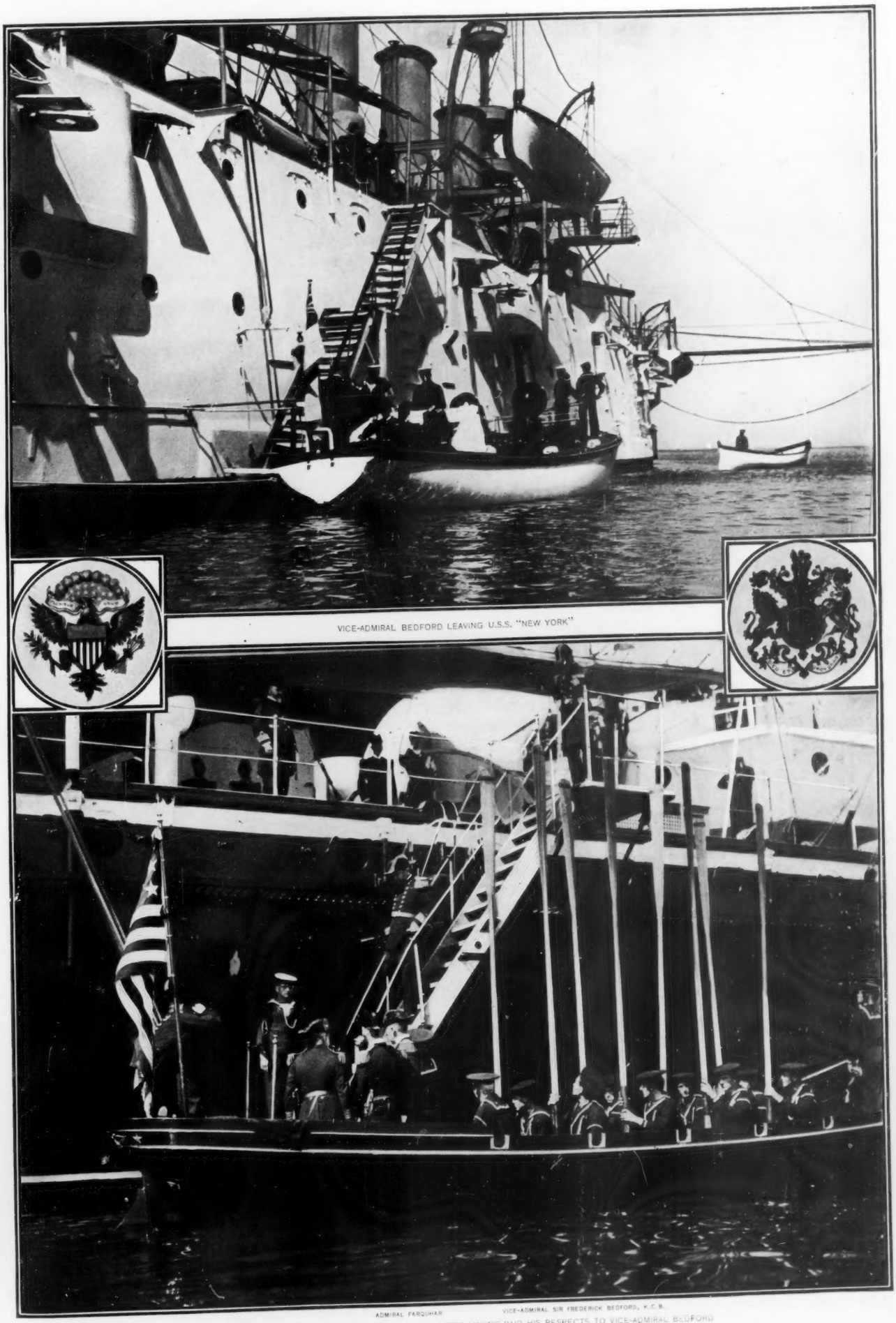
Next day, Wednesday, there were two dances, one on the quarter-deck of the *New York*, in the afternoon, and at night a very pretty private ball at the Kebo Valley Club.

On Thursday the events of the day were a luncheon at Mr. Johnston Livingston's and an elaborate garden party at Mr. J. S. Kennedy's beautiful summer residence, Kewarden Lodge. Other dinners and dances closed a most enjoyable week for those afloat and ashore.

JAMES C. SUMMERS.



REAR-ADMIRAL FARQUHAR PAYING HIS RESPECTS TO VICE-ADMIRAL BEDFORD



VICE-ADMIRAL BEDFORD LEAVING U.S.S. "NEW YORK"

ADMIRAL FARQUHAR VICE-ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK BEDFORD, K.C.B.

REAR-ADMIRAL FARQUHAR LEAVING H.M.S. "CRESCENT" AFTER HAVING PAID HIS RESPECTS TO VICE-ADMIRAL BEDFORD

THE BRITISH SQUADRON AT BAR HARBOR

THE NEW HAMBURG-AMERICAN RECORD-BREAKER "DEUTSCHLAND"

TO HAVE CROSSED the Atlantic in the shortest time ever made is, to say the least, something to be proud of; and that is to-day the boast of those passengers who were on board the great leviathan of the seas, the twin-screw 16,000-ton steamship *Deutschland* of the Hamburg-American line, when she landed, on September 10, at Plymouth.

The great new liner had achieved a new and splendid record in ocean racing, and that, too, in fair and square competition with her greatest rival, the German-Lloyd greyhound *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*. The captains of the two ships and the managers and owners thereof gently deprecated the suggestion that the steamers raced with one another—racing is illegal; but there was nothing to prevent both steamers doing their best.

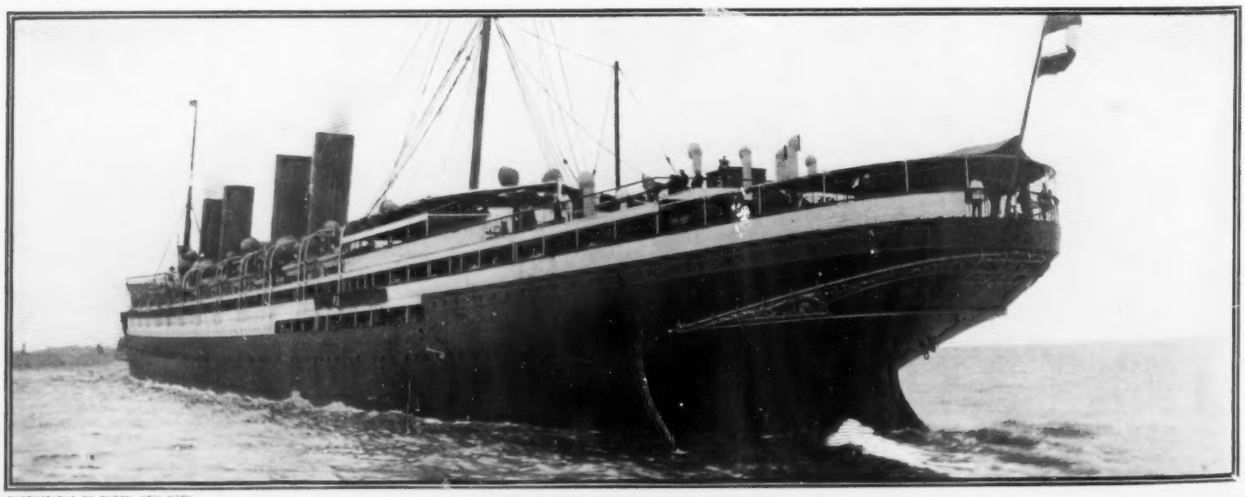
The *Deutschland* left New York on September 4 shortly after midday, and arrived off Plymouth on her way for Hamburg at half-past two o'clock on the morning of September 10. The official reckoning gives the time of voyage as five days, seven hours and thirty-eight minutes. This establishes a double record. In the first place it cuts four hours and seven minutes off the transatlantic journey; the previous record, held by the *Deutschland* herself, being five days, eleven hours and forty-five minutes. The hourly average of speed of 23.36 knots made on this trip is a new record as against the *Deutschland's* previous maximum average of 23.34 knots.

The *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* started about an hour ahead of the Hamburg-American vessel. On the morning of the second day out the *Deutschland* sighted her rival and early in the afternoon succeeded in overhauling her. By dusk of the same day the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* was hull down astern.

The story of the *Deutschland* has been the story of the progress of ocean travel since the application of steam. One steamer succeeds another and is the swifter for a few trips. The champions of yesterday are the second-raters of to-day, and the champions of fifteen years ago are the tubs of all time.

The daily runs of the two steamers compare as follows: *Kaiser*—498, 514, 519, 520, 520 and 505 knots; *Deutschland*—507, 535, 530, 549, 545 and 306 knots. A comparison of these figures shows plainly the supremacy as to speed of the *Deutschland*. The average daily run of the latter was 517 knots.

The *Deutschland* was built by the Vulcan Ship-building Com-



PHOTOGRAPHS BY BYRON, NEW YORK

pany of Stettin and was designed for safety as well as for speed. She was launched on January 10 last under the special patronage of the Kaiser. The only liner surpassing her in size is the *Oceanic* of the White Star Line.

The dimensions of the new queen of the seas are: Length over all, 686 feet 6 inches; beam, 67 feet 6 inches; depth, 44 feet; net registered tonnage, 16,000; displacement, 23,000 tons. This great vessel is equipped with bronze twin-screws, 23 feet in diameter, driven by two quadruple expansion engines of 35,000 horse-power, and her average speed after a few trips is expected to be over twenty-three knots an hour. She has twelve double and four single-end boilers, one hundred and twelve furnaces, four funnels and two steel masts. She has seventeen water-tight compartments and double bottoms divided into twenty-four chambers. The *Deutschland* has accommodation for 467 first-cabin, 300 second-cabin and 300 third-class or steerage passengers.

The addition of the *Deutschland* to the fleet of the Hamburg-American Line makes it the largest steamship company in the world. It owns seventy-five ocean steamers, twenty-two of which are large twin-screw mail and passenger steamers. Their total tonnage of vessels afloat is 441,575.

FIT THE GROCER

Wife Made the Suggestion.

A grocer has excellent opportunity to know the effects of special foods on his customers. Mr. R. A. Lytle of 557 St. Clair St., Cleveland, Ohio, has a long list of customers that have been helped in health by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee.

He says, regarding his own experience: "Two years ago I had been drinking coffee and must say that I was almost wrecked in my nerves.

"Particularly in the morning I was so irritable and upset that I could hardly wait until the coffee was served, and then I had no appetite for breakfast and did not feel like attending to my store duties.

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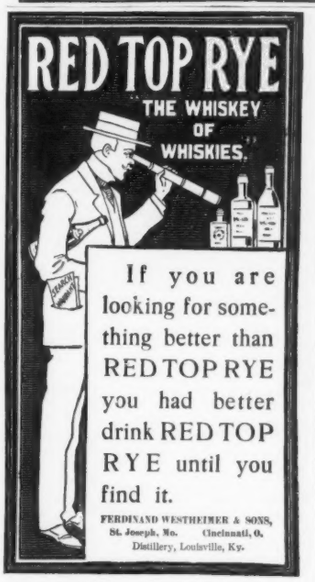

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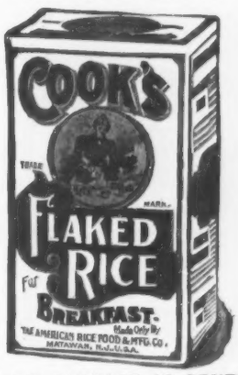

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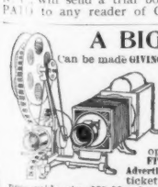

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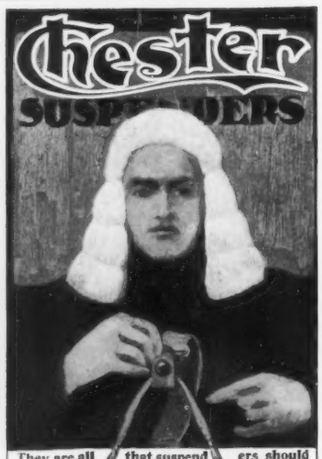

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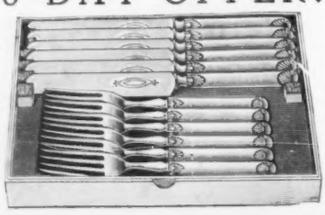

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE RULERS OF CHINA

By EMIL S. FISCHER

EARLY Chinese history consists chiefly of chronicles and biographies. According to Chinese mythology, the "Father of the Universe" was Paukoa, who was succeeded by three kings—the "King of Heaven," the "King of the Earth," and the "King of the People." Confucius dates the history back to Fou-si, ruling from 2953–2838 B.C. But it is only since the reign of Emperor Hwang-Ti in 2637 B.C. that the history of China becomes generally reliable. The art of writing was known in China before the "Chou" dynasty (1122 to 247 B.C.). During this remarkable dynasty, in 551 B.C., Confucius was born, who up to the present day has remained the great educator of the Chinese people. During the Tsin dynasty (221 B.C.) the Great Wall of China was built as a means of northern defence. This unsurpassed piece of human workmanship is 1,400 miles in length, 22 feet in height and 20 feet in thickness.

In 202 B.C. the Han dynasty, frequently spoken of as showing the brightest page of Chinese history, began. In 67 B.C., during this dynasty, Buddhism was introduced into China.

A period of serious troubles and of civil war in the different provinces brought a continuous change of dynasties; the historical records speak of the Tsing, the Sung, the Tsi, the Liang, the Chen, and the Sui dynasties. These were followed by the Tang (618 to 907), during which time the religion of Mohammed made its appearance in China.

INCEPTION OF THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD

The Pekin "Gazette," the oldest newspaper in the world, was introduced during that epoch, and this paper still exists. The Tang dynasty was overthrown by Tartars, who, under Gengis Khan, invaded China in 1210.

Kubhai Khan, grandson of Gengis, in 1280 was the originator of the Mongol dynasty. During Kubhai's reign Marco Polo, who had travelled with his father and uncle from Venice to China, became a favorite of the Emperor and was appointed a governor. Kubhai Khan designed and executed the work of building the Grand Canal, which extends from Tien-tsin to Hang-chow, a distance of 650 miles.

The last Mongol emperor, Chun-ti, was overpowered by the Chinese in 1352. He fled to the steppes of Central Asia and abandoned the throne to the Ming dynasty, the predecessor of the present rulers.

The Mings ruled from 1368 to 1628. They were noted for the severity of their laws, as well as for their great literary activity and progress in civilization. Pekin was at that time the prettiest city of the world. No other town in the fifteenth century could show such splendor. There were large avenues, fine temples, beautiful buildings and a city wall on top of which several cars could pass one another. In 1524 the Mings built the part of Pekin which is known at the present day as the Chinese City. We find the Portuguese in China in 1560. They succeeded in getting permission to build warehouses in Macao. When the usurper, Li-tze-cheng, in 1644 took the throne and cut the last Ming emperor's body to pieces, a faithful Chinese general, Wu San Kwei, appealed to the Manchus for aid. Li fled with the imperial treasury. In 1644 the Tartars freed and took possession of Pekin, thus closing the Ming dynasty and ushering in

THE MANCHU RULERS

Shun Chi was the first ruler of the present or so-called Tatsing dynasty. He was only six years of age at the time, and was proclaimed Emperor of China on condition that no Chinese women should ever become a part of the imperial harem and that Chinese women would not be forced to wear the Manchu costume. But the men were forced to adopt the queue, which was then the style of the Tartars and which has since become a fixed Chinese requirement. Shun Chi reigned eighteen years, until 1662, when he was succeeded by the great K'ang-Hsi. The new ruler tried to suppress the practice among Chinese women of cramping their feet. But K'ang-Hsi did not succeed and had to withdraw this prohibition, which shows how difficult it is to legislate against the habits and prejudices of the people. The Manchu ladies have never adopted this custom. K'ang-Hsi reigned until 1722. He employed missionaries at his court; under his auspices the great Chinese lexicon K'ang-Hsi, containing 40,000 characters, was compiled. In 1720 a Russian Embassy came to Pekin and brought letters from Czar Peter the Great; since this time the Russian Government has been continuously represented in the Chinese capital.

Yung Cheng next succeeded to the throne, after K'ang-Hsi's death in 1722. During his reign of thirteen years, as well as during his successor Ch'ien-Lung's reign of sixty years, Christians were persecuted. Ch'ien Lung received the English Embassy under Earl Macartney in 1793 and abdicated the throne in favor of his son Chia Ching in 1796. This emperor refused to receive Lord Amherst's Embassy, which came to Pekin in 1816.

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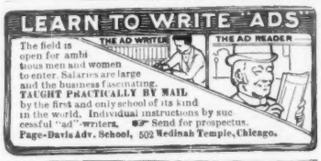

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From the period when Tao-Kwang in 1821 succeeded Chia Ching we may date the commencement of the general active interest in the affairs of China by the foreign governments. Struggles ensued which have since then stirred up the foreign Powers.

TAIPING REBELLION

During the reign of Hsien-Fung (1851–1862), successor of Tao-Kwang, the Taiping rebellion broke out in Central China and spread over the empire. Its object was the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty. Also other difficulties arose in Canton, which was bombarded by the allied British and French forces at the end of 1857. The allies entered the Southern capital on January 5, 1858, and took the viceroy, Yeh, a prisoner. The United States combined with Great Britain, France and Russia, and made a naval demonstration before the forts of Taku at the mouth of the Pei-ho in 1856. The forts were taken, and Lord Elgin for Britain, Baron Gros for France, Count Poutiatin for Russia and Mr. Reid for the United States, succeeded at Tien-tsin in concluding the first treaty with China. But as soon as the special envoys had left the north, the Chinese publicly announced that the barbarians had left and objected to the ratification of the treaty. The British and French ships, sent to the mouth of the Pei-ho in 1859, found the river entrance obstructed. An engagement with the Taku forts resulted in the repulse of the foreign ships, of which three were sunk. England and France would not stand such treatment. Two hundred ships sailed to Taku, which forts were taken. Ten thousand men were landed, took Tien-tsin and marched on Pekin.

TAKING OF PEKIN

The Chinese parleyed with the allies at Tung-chow, at the doors of Pekin. While this was going on the Chinese captured Consul Parkes and other officials, who went under a flag of truce, and made them suffer martyrdom. The English captain, Brabazon, and the French father, Duluc, were beheaded and their bodies were consumed by dogs. The allies avenged these atrocities after the taking of Pekin by destroying the Imperial Palace with its enormous riches. Emperor Hsien-Fung escaped with his harem. His ministers promulgated the English and French treaties and the allies evacuated Pekin on the 5th of November, 1860.

During all these troubles the Taiping rebellion daily became a greater menace to the empire. But eventually the "Ever Victorious Army," under the British general, "Chinese" Gordon, which at first was organized by one Ward, an American free lance, subdued the Taipings, and the British commander became the idol of the English-speaking world.

MASSACRES AT TIEN-TSIN

Hsien-Fung was succeeded by Emperor T'ung-Chi in 1862. He crushed the Mohammedan rebellion in the south, which raged in Yunnan province from 1865–1873. Under his reign the Imperial Maritime Customs, organized by Sir Robert Hart, were established in the treaty ports. A massacre of foreigners took place at Tien-tsin in 1870, during which the French Consul and six Sisters of Mercy and others were literally cut to pieces. An indemnity and the reconstruction of the French church at Tien-tsin were the only compensations which the French government received for this outrage. In 1873, on the occasion of attaining his majority, T'ung-Chi solemnly received the foreign ambassadors.

THE REIGN OF KWANG-HSU

T'ung-Chi died suddenly of smallpox in 1875. As the Manchus have no law of hereditary succession, the Empress Dowager, the widow of Emperor Hsien-Fung, the predecessor and father of T'ung-Chi, designated the infant son of Prince Ch'un, as the nominal occupant of the throne, under the style of Kwang-Hsu. When Kwang-Hsu became of age, in 1887, he assumed the full control of the government for a short time. The Empress Dowager, who kept the regency during the infancy of Kwang-Hsu, had such influence over the young emperor that he left her the conduct of the Empire, while he nominally remained Emperor.

Since Kwang-Hsu became emperor great events have taken place in China. Treaties were ratified with most of the foreign powers. Warlike engagements took place in 1884 with the French navy, which blockaded Formosa and destroyed the Chinese arsenal at Foochow. From time to time anti-Christian riots occurred all over the country. In 1894 the Chinese-Japanese war was declared and resulted in the entire defeat of the Chinese. The Chinese government ceded Formosa to the Japanese, gave Kiao-Chow to the Germans, Wei-hai-Wei to Great Britain, Port Arthur to Russia and Kwang-chow-wan to France. Many new treaty ports have been opened in the last few years, and it seemed as if the Embassy of Li Hung Chang to the courts of Europe and the United States would have the effect of the general opening of the Middle Kingdom by the Chinese Central Government. But this optimistic view of the foreigners was opposed by the customary slowness of Chinese progress in regard to our ideas of civilization.

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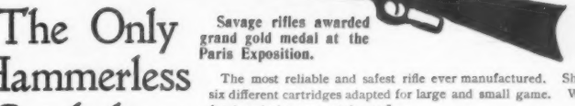

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